Two Parts
12 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## MURUAGA PREPARED TO GO

### He Already Has Tendered His Resignation as Minister.

### NOT ACCEPTED BY HIS GOVERNMENT

**It Is Considered Probable that He Is Arranging a Plan for Avoiding a Peremptory Dismissal.**

MADRID, March 21.—Señor E. de Muruaga, Spanish Minister in Washington, cabled his resignation on March 14. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has refused to accept it.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, is attesting to the accuracy of the statements in these dispatches that his career in Washington is drawing to a close by first denying, and then affirming, a report that he had resigned his position. A Madrid dispatch received here to-night said that Muruaga had tendered his resignation because of adverse criticisms in Havana papers, and that his Government had refused to accept it. A note was sent to the Minister about 9 o'clock containing the essence of the dispatch. "It is not correct," he wrote in reply. He later said to another newspaper man, when shown the Madrid dispatch: "It is true, but I must decline to discuss the matter at this time." The dispatch contained the announcement that his Government was well pleased with the Minister's work in Washington and desired him to remain here.

Persons with knowledge of the feeling of the State Department toward Señor Muruaga say that his sensational performance will not operate to keep him in Washington. The Madrid dispatch conveys to them the assurance that he has set machinery in motion designed to relieve him from embarrassment. An officer of the Administration said this evening that Señor Muruaga would have to be expeditious if he desired to anticipate the action of Secretary Gresham. His criticisms of the Government have become so offensive that it is difficult to see how a Secretary of State with Mr. Gresham's spirit could continue to have official intercourse with him. It is asserted by persons conversant with the diplomatic history of the country that no foreign Minister stationed in Washington before or since the time of Catacazy, the Russian who was recalled because of his attitude toward the Government, has been guilty of such indiscreet conduct as Muruaga.

The Minister had been in the United States years. He not only speaks English fluently, but he has an intimate knowledge of the American plan of government and the privileges accorded to individuals and the press. The right of free speech, which must appeal to a citizen of a country in which it is dangerous to express one's convictions freely, must have blunted his diplomatic sense, for he has criticised the acts of the State Department since the Alliance incident with as little regard for the proprieties as the bitterest enemies of the Administration have exhibited.

Unusual reticence has been displayed by the State Department to-day in connection with the Muruaga matter. Mr. Gresham will not discuss it. Neither will Muruaga. The opinion is entertained in some quarters that, inasmuch as the Minister has indicated his intention of leaving his post in the near future, the department may not make a direct demand for his recall, but permit Minister Taylor to intimate to the Spanish Government that Señor Muruaga's continuance in his present position would be undesirable. There are plenty of precedents for such a course. The dismissal in 1806 of Yrujo, the Spanish Minister, was based on an attempt on his part to bribe a newspaper in Philadelphia to advocate the Spanish view of the boundary question then in controversy between Spain and the United States. His recall was demanded by Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, but at the request of his Government it was understood that he was to be permitted to depart on the footing of a Minister going home on leave. He took advantage of this concession by remaining in Washington while the Spanish question was still before Congress, and, upon being notified by Madison that his presence was displeasing to the President, he published two insolent replies, announcing that he should stay in the capital as long as he liked. A bill was proposed in the Senate authorizing the President to order the departure of foreign Ministers in certain cases, but it was dropped.

If Señor Muruaga desires to leave Washington on the footing accorded to Yrujo, it is assumed that he will be accommodated. Whatever may be the outcome of the case, it is believed that it will not be long delayed. The utterances of Minister Thurston, whose recall has been demanded, are not nearly so distasteful to the Government as those of Muruaga. Reports of them are now in the possession of Mr. Gresham, and they constitute a complete case against him.

### SPAIN IN A PACIFIC MOOD.

**The Government Anxious to Adjust the Alliance Affair.**

LONDON, March 21.—The Central News correspondent in Madrid says: "The leading politicians here are not inclined to the idea of letting the Alliance affair result in a serious difference between Spain and the United States. The matter ought to be adjusted easily unless the United States insists upin demands injurious to Spain's dignity.

"Spain is most anxious to maintain the friendship of the two countries, and would even prefer to waive an overclose investigation and accept the Washington view rather than risk a quarrel.

"Some of the leading journals argue in this spirit with a view to preventing public indignation in case the Government yields to the United States."

### MEADE'S SQUADRON GOING TO CUBA

**It Will Proceed from San Domingo by the Way of Port au Prince.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Meade announcing the arrival of his squadron, the New-York, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati, at San Domingo.

From this port the squadron will go to Port au Prince, Haiti, and from there to Santiago, Cuba.

**Rumor About the Irene Unconfirmed.**

TAMPA, Fla., March 21.—Nothing had been heard in Havana up to the time of sailing of the Olivette yesterday regarding the report that the schooner Irene had been fired on by a Spanish cruiser. There is no reliable news of the insurrection. The Havana papers contain nothing of importance.

**Women to be Editors for a Day.**

ORANGE, N. J., March 21.—The women of the Oranges have decided to produce, for the benefit of the Orange Free Library, an edition of The Orange Chronicle. The paper will appear April 3. The paper has been divided into eleven departments, in charge of the following: Mrs. A. K. Van Gaasbeck, libraries; Miss Kingman, philosophy; Mrs. James O. Watson, literature; Miss Gertrude Cleveland, education; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Chautauqua; Mrs. Frank Scott, art; Mrs. John O. Heald, music and drama; Mrs. George Richards, juvenile; Mrs. Edgar Moffat, house and home; Mrs. Manton B. Metcalf, travel, and Miss Kingman, miscellaneous and society. The editors in chief are Mrs. A. K. Van Gaasbeck and Miss Kingman.

## JUDICIAL POST FOR MR. SPRINGER

**Appointed to One of the Indian Territory Judgeships—Col. Kilgore of Texas Gets the Other.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Judge of the United States Court of the Northern District of the Indian Territory—WILLIAM M. SPRINGER of Illinois.

Judge of the United States Court of the Southern District of the Indian Territory—CONSTANTINE BUCKLEY KILGORE of Texas.

United States Marshals—SAMUEL M. RUTHERFORD of the Indian Territory, for the Northern District of the Indian Territory; LUCIUS L. STOWE of the Indian Territory, for the Southern District of the Indian Territory.

United States Attorneys—JAMES V. WALKER of Arkansas, for the Central District of the Indian Territory; ANDREW C. CRUCE of the Indian Territory, for the Southern District of the Indian Territory.

Collectors of Customs—JOHN DESMOND of Massachusetts, for the District of Fall River, Mass.; CORNELIUS B. CRANDALL of Connecticut, for the District of Stonington, Conn.

News of the appointments of ex-Congressmen Springer and Kilgore to Judgeships in the Indian Territory was received with gratification in Washington, where both men are personally popular.

Mr. Springer has been in public life so long that he is well known throughout the United States. He attained his greatest prominence as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the Fifty-third Congress, and as a parliamentarian in the stormy times when Mr. Reed was Speaker of the House. He was born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836; went to Illinois when twelve years old, was graduated from the Illinois State University at Bloomington in 1858, and was admitted to the bar in 1859.

Mr. Springer's public career began with his selection as Secretary of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1862. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1871-2, and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat. He served continuously as a member of Congress up to the 4th of March. He was defeated last Fall when he was a candidate for re-election. He was a candidate for Speaker of the House several times. Mr. Springer never appeared on the floor of the House without a red carnation in the lapel of his coat. His residence is in Springfield.

Col. Kilgore acquired his national prominence in the Fifty-first Congress by kicking down one of the doors of the House, which had been locked by order of Speaker Reed to prevent the Democrats from going out and breaking a quorum. This incident made Col. Kilgore the "Trilby" of the day, and "Kilgore's foot" was a popular subject for newspaper comment. Bootmakers from all over the United States sent him samples of their manufacture, and several of them called special patterns in honor of him.

Col. Kilgore lives at Will's Point, Texas. He represented the Third District of Texas in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses. He was born in Newnan, Ga., Feb. 20, 1835, removed to Texas in 1846, received an academic education, and when the war broke out enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private. Rising rapidly, he became a Captain in the Tenth Texas Regiment, and in 1862 was made Adjutant General of Ector's Brigade, Army of the Tennessee. He was wounded at Chickamauga, was captured, and was confined as a prisoner at Fort Delaware during the year 1864.

After the war Col. Kilgore was admitted to the Texas bar. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in Rusk County in 1869, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875, was a Presidential Elector on the Hancock and English ticket, and was elected to the State Senate in 1884. He was chosen President of the Senate in 1885, and resigned the position when nominated for Congress in 1886. Col. Kilgore was an earnest lieutenant to Mr. Holman in the objecting line. Despite his partisanship he is a close personal friend of ex-President Harrison and ex-Speaker Reed.

## WOULD NOT RECEIVE A NEGRO

**Gov. O'Ferrall Says, Also, that the Statements Made by the Bay State Legislators Surprise Him.**

RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—Gov. O'Ferrall received last night the following letter from Senator Darling, who was one of the Massachusetts Executive Committee who visited the Executive Mansion and who has since given out in Boston several interviews regarding the treatment accorded to Teamoh, the negro member of the committee:

Perhaps you have heard something of the insufferable nonsense that was telegraphed here from Richmond after our departure. The entire committee, including Mr. Teamoh, resents it with indignation.

I send by this mail copies of Boston Journal and Boston Record, in which appear interviews with me. I beg to assure you of our hearty appreciation of all you so kindly did for our committee, and to express the belief that these interviews, which are just published to-night, will correct the mean insinuations and untruths which were telegraphed here by some unscrupulous sensationalist in Richmond.

To this the Governor replied as follows:

Responding to yours of the 19th inst., I will say that I am utterly disgusted with the episode to which you refer.

The time has not come when I would knowingly invite a committee of any kind, in which there was a colored man, to dine or lunch at my private house or the Gubernatorial Mansion.

While I trust I may never be so unmindful of the dignity of my official station as to treat a legislative committee from another State, whatever may be their constitution or color, with discourtesy when they are calling in their official capacity and I am receiving in my official capacity, yet candor requires me to say that if I had been aware or if it had even been intimated to me that a colored man was in your party, my attentions would have been much more formal than they were, and you would have been received at my executive office and not my mansion, for I draw the line on the negro at the social circle or anywhere else that suggests even a semblance of social equality.

Interviews with me have been published by my authority, and while I need no vindication before my own people, I here denounce, without qualification, as absolutely untrue any statement, insinuation, or intimation that the facts are at variance with those published interviews.

Candor requires me further to say that I am utterly surprised to find that you and some of your colleagues have made at home statements you have in the face of the expressions of disgust and annoyance you indulged in ad libitum in Richmond at having with you the negro Teamoh.

**Identified as Mrs. Mary B. Ely.**

CAMDEN, N. J., March 21.—A woman who was killed by a train at the Newton crossing Tuesday afternoon was identified by members of her family to-day as Mrs. Mary B. Ely, forty-five years old, a wealthy resident of Norwich, Conn. She had been in Philadelphia in care of a nurse, from whom she escaped. County Physician Jones gave a certificate of death from suicide.

**The Highwayman's Victim Dies.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—Lester T. Halliday, who was shot and robbed by a highwayman early yesterday morning, died to-day. The police have arrested Calvin Baker, who was a rival of Halliday in the affections of a young woman, and who, it is said, had threatened his life.

**Shot His Wife's Defamer.**

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 21.—James Johnson shot Dr. J. S. Bucker at Sealy yesterday, using both barrels of a shotgun. After killing his victim, he fired six shots from his revolver into the lifeless body. Johnson says the doctor had defamed Mrs. Johnson and caused trouble between them.

**Newport's Mayor Very Low.**

NEWPORT, R. I., March 21.—Mayor Waters's illness assumed a dangerous phase today, and to-night he is very low. This afternoon a consultation of doctors was held. He now has a combination of troubles.

**Extradition for Gen. Sharks.**

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 21.—Extradition papers have been issued for Gen. Sharks, charged with murder in Alabama. He was captured in Leon County.

## GIVES SEPARATE SCHOOLS

### The Dominion Ministry Issues Orders to Manitoba.

### POLITICS IN THE DECISION REACHED

**The Contest Has Been a Long One and Hard Fought—A Conflict of Governments Possible in the Near Future.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 21.—A remedial order restoring separate shools to the Province of Manitoba was signed by Lord Aberdeen and his Ministers and forwarded to Gov. Schultz of Manitoba. These schools were abolished in 1890 by the province. Since that time the matter has been in the courts.

The judgment of the Imperial Privy Council was that the Dominion had the right to interfere with the action of the province, and now it has done so by ordering that separate schools be re-established. Of course, if the province refuses, as it is likely to do, legislation by the Dominion will be required. The result will be a conflict between the Governments.

A proclamation will be issued to-morrow summoning Parliament for the 18th of April.

The step taken by the Dominion Government is an important one as regards Canadian politics, being likely to bitterly accentuate religious differences in Canada. Of the 5,000,000 people of the Dominion, over 2,000,000 are Catholics. There has been more or less religious friction in educational matters in every province, the Catholics jealously watching the right guaranteed to them in most of the provinces of having State-aided separate schools. However, the issue did not figure in Federal politics until, in 1890, the Province of Manitoba passed an act abolishing her separate schools and making all ratepayers, whether Catholic or Protestant, taxable for a single system of alleged non-sectarian public schools. The Catholic minority in Manitoba first claimed the law to be unconstitutional, but were defeated in the courts. Then they claimed that, though the law technically might be constitutional, it was morally unjust, and that under the Federal Constitution they had a right to appeal to the Dominion Government for redress against the Protestant majority in the province. This claim, being submitted to the Law Committee of the Imperial Privy Council in England, was indorsed as correct, and so the Dominion Government had to go into the merits of the question.

The hearing before a committee of the Dominion Government has occupied the past week. It was fully understood, however, that political considerations would have more to do with the decision than legal eloquence. Everybody knew that if the Dominion Government refused to intervene, the ultra Catholics throughout Canada would desert it, while, if it decided to attempt to interfere, the ultra Protestants would protest. The Protestant press was largely against interference with Manitoba's "provincial autonomy," while the Catholic press has been a unit in demanding that the Manitoba minority be protected by the Federal authority, otherwise, said they, there was no safety for Catholics in Canada.

The key to the clamor is the fact that every one feels that as Manitoba goes in this matter so will go the whole Canadian Northwest, of which Manitoba is the gateway, and that as the Northwest goes so, in the next generation or two, will go the whole Dominion. The Catholic clergy are bound to make a big fight now against giving up the separate schools. Now the fat is in the fire politically. The Conservatives, through the Dominion Government, have declared in favor of the Catholic contention. Undoubtedly, in the coming general election, they will be backed by the majority of the Catholic people of Canada. As for the Liberals, their course is not clear. Their chief English party organs have declared decisively against interference with Manitoba in any shape or form. But the Liberal leader, Mr. Laurier, who is a French Catholic, is silent as yet.

## HE MIGHT HAVE TAKEN $5,000

**Cashier William Baumbusch Deposited $1,700 of Mr. Batterman's Money and Disappeared with the Rest.**

William Baumbusch, who for ten years has been employed by Henry Batterman, the dry goods merchant at Broadway, Graham Avenue, and Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, as a cashier, has disappeared with $3,300 of his employer's money.

He went to the Broadway Bank yesterday with $5,000 and deposited $1,700. Mr. Batterman is President of the bank. The cashier remarked to him that the deposit from his store was only $1,700 for the day. He went back to the store, and, seeing that Baumbusch was not there, as he should have been, sent his detective to Baumbusch's house, 93 Herbert Street.

Mrs. Baumbusch was packing up her goods.

"What are you doing?" the detective asked.

"Packing up my clothes," said the woman. "Do I seem to be doing anything else?"

She was shocked when told that her husband had taken the money.

"He came home at noon," she said. "He told me to pack up my clothes and go home to my mother, as he was going away, and I would never see him again."

Baumbusch is thirty-one years old. One of the fingers of his right hand is tattooed, and over the marks he wears a large seal ring. The middle finger of his left hand is gone.

Mr. Batterman cannot understand why his cashier took only $3,300 when he had $5,000. Mr. Batterman will not lose anything, as the New-York Indemnity Company is on Baumbusch's bond for $5,000.

A general alarm was sent out from Brooklyn Police Headquarters last night for his arrest.

**The Helmet's Crew Is Safe.**

Capt. Coombs of the Lamport & Holt steamer Lassell, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday from Rio de Janiero, reports that he fell in with the American bark Monrovia, from Bahia for Barbados, March 3, in latitude 8 degrees 51 minutes south, longitude 35 degrees 2 minutes west. The bark had on board the crew of the British steamer Helmet, which was wrecked on Abrolhas Shoal, about 300 miles south of Bahia. The Helmet was bound from the River Platte for London. Capt. Kane of the Monrovia wished to be reported all well.

**Tortured and Robbed.**

BRADFORD, Penn., March 21.—Aged Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Childs, who live near Smithport, were robbed last night, after being tortured, by four masked men.

The thieves entered the house and demanded Mr. Childs's money. He refused to tell where it was hidden, and the robbers struck him on the head with a club, fracturing his skull.

Mrs. Childs was seized and bound and fire applied to her feet until she told where $640 were concealed. The thieves secured the money and fled.

**The Chicago Gas Injunction Cases.**

CHICAGO, March 21.—Argument was concluded this afternoon in the Ogden Gas and Cosmopolitan Electric ordinance injunction cases, and Judge Payne took the issue under advisement. He announced that he would render his decision Monday morning.

## PEACE ATTAINED AT LAST IN PERU

**An Armistice After Three Days of Battle and a Thousand Dead and Wounded Lying in the Streets of Lima.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mr. McKenzie, the United States Minister to Peru, telegraphed to the State Department this afternoon that after three days' fighting an armistice had been arranged between the insurgents and the Government troops, and that over a thousand dead and wounded were left lying in the streets of Lima.

Later some sort of an agreement was reached by the belligerents, and peace was restored. A provisional Government now seems to be in power.

## PLANS FOR THE JERSEY BRIDGE

**They Must Be Submitted on or Prior to June 7—The Bill Passes Both House and Senate at Trenton.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Lamont to-day decided that the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company must submit its plans for the structure on or prior to June 7, 1895, the date set by the act of Congress authorizing the bridge. The substance of the Secretary's decision is as follows:

"In the matter of the bridge across the Hudson River at New-York, authorized by act of Congress approved June 7, 1894, the Secretary of War, on Dec. 12, 1894, approved the recommendation of the board of experts appointed by the President for the purpose of determining what length of span, not less than 2,000 feet, would be safe and practicable, to the effect that the bridge should have a single span from pier-head to pier-head.

"The bridge company applied to the Secretary of War for information as to the length of time the company has to file plans and specifications and map of location of the bridge and its approaches, stating that the company filed plans of a cantilever bridge with the board of experts, that these plans were rejected, and that the company assumes that it has one year from Dec. 12, 1894, the date of the decision of the Secretary of War approving the recommendation of the board and rejecting the plans submitted to the board, in which to file revised plans.

"The question having been submitted to the Judge Advocate General, he is of the opinion that the submission of the plans to the board was not a compliance with the law requiring them to be submitted to the Secretary of War; that the act of Congress directs that drawings showing the general plan and location of the bridge and its approaches shall be submitted within one year after its publication, and that there is not sufficient time for the company to comply with the law. He is also of opinion that after the general plan of location of the bridge and its approaches has been approved the company will have one year in which to begin the actual construction of the bridge, but that before beginning such construction it must obtain the approval of the Secretary of War to detailed plans and specifications."

The Secretary in informing Mr. Swan of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General says he would be glad to meet the wishes of the bridge company in the matter, but that it appears from the decision that the Secretary of War had no discretion as to the time for filing general plans, and he was, therefore, constrained to hold that the plans must be submitted on or prior to June 7, 1895.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—The Senate to-night passed the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill. It was passed by the House during the day.

Secretary Charles H. Swan of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company said yesterday that Secretary Lamont's decision limiting the time for submission of the general plan of the bridge to June 7 would give ample time for the work.

## SUPPOSED TO BE DR. J. B. ELLIOTT

**Found Unconscious in a Cab and Taken to a Hospital.**

A man supposed to be Dr. Jerrie B. Elliott, in Washington a crack athlete and hundred-yard runner, and in Brooklyn a hard-working physician, spent part of yesterday in the New-York Hospital, recovering slowly from the effects of a drug.

He called a cab in front of the Oriental Hotel, Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, early yesterday morning, and asked to be taken to 39 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was unconscious when he arrived there, and the people in the house said they did not know him.

In his pockets, besides $6, was a check for $800, drawn on the Washington Trust Company, and several unopened letters, addressed "Dr. J. B. Elliottt, 93 Milton Street, Brooklyn." The only Dr. J. B. Elliott given in the Brooklyn Directory lives at 493 Clinton Avenue.

The patient left the hospital at 12:30 o'clock yesterday, with a man said to be his father. They went to Brooklyn.

A man who is a friend of the man in the hospital said yesterday: "Dr. Elliott is of an excellent Washington family, and is very popular there. He is a member of the Columbia Athletic Club, and has a record of 0:10¼ for the 100-yard sprint. Recently he came here to practice medicine. He took rooms in Brooklyn."

## THE HIGGINS FORCES WAVERING

**Seven of the Senator's Supporters Deserted Him Yesterday.**

DOVER, Del., March 21.—Two ballots were taken for United States Senator today, and all the Higgins men, except one, went to Benjamin Nields of Wilmington. Both ballots stood: Higgins, (Rep.,) 1; Nields, (Rep.,) 7; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 9; Bayard, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 2.

A motion that the joint meeting should separate until to-morrow was carried by a vote of 20 to 8, the Nields people voting no.

Chancellor James L. Walcott, (Dem.,) who was the choice of the minority Democratic caucus for Senator, and who has since been supported by a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature, to-day sent a letter to Speaker of the Senate Watson requesting the withdrawal of his name. The Walcott followers, of whom Mr. Watson has been the leader, then united upon Edward Ridgely of Dover, and nine votes were cast for him in both of the ballots taken.

**Joseph H. Manley Bound for Europe.**

Joseph H. Manley of Maine, who is Chairman of the Republican National Committee's Executive Committee, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He said that he had nothing to say on politics, but was going to sail for Europe on the steamship Fulda to-morrow morning. His daughter will accompany him. He will probably see Thomas B. Reed of Maine in this city today.

**William L. Wilson in Brooklyn.**

Ex-Congressman William L. Wilson of West Virginia, who will become Postmaster General on April 1, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday with ex-Congressman Isidor Straus and Abraham Abraham. He was entertained later at the Brooklyn Club, meeting Justices Gaynor, Cullen, Bartlett, Van Wyck, Clement, Surrogate Abbott, and other distinguished Brooklyn officials.

**"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST."**

The popular New Puzzle. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents. Can you climb Pike's Peak?—Adv.

## VIOLATES ORGANIC LAW

### Lexow Police Reorganization Bill Said to be Unconstitutional.

### EMPHATIC OPINIONS BY LAWYERS

**Elihu Root, W. B. Hornblower, and Others on the Provisions Relating to Commissioners.**

**WARNING FROM CHARLES STEWART SMITH**

**He Tells Mr. Saxton that the Republican Senators Are Digging the Party's Grave.**

Some of the best-known attorneys in this city gave a formal and emphatic opinion yesterday that Senator Lexow's bill for the reorganization of the Police Department is unconstitutional.

It is this bill which the Republican Senators decided in caucus on Wednesday night to force through the Legislature "as a party measure."

A copy of this bill, as it came from Mr. Lexow's committee, was received yesterday morning by George L. Rives, Chairman of the Committee of Ten. It was shown to other members of the committee, who declared, after reading it carefully, that the section which provides for the election of two Police Commissioners and the appointment of the two candidates receiving the next highest number of votes clearly violates the State Constitution. They expressed their willingness to go on record to that effect.

The fact that the Senate was considering the measure yesterday made prompt action necessary.

There were conferences of an informal nature, and in the afternoon a number of attorneys, some of whom are not members of the Committee of Ten, met at the office of Mr. Rives, and prepared a statement of their views. This was directed to Charles Stewart Smith, Executive Chairman of the Seventy, and the presiding officer at the Cooper Union mass meeting, at which the Committee of Ten was appointed to prepare measures designed to give the city a real reform in its Police Department.

Two opinions were prepared touching the same provision of the Lexow bill. One was by James C. Carter, Elihu Root, Joseph Larocque, John E. Parsons, Charles C. Beaman, George L. Rives, and Lewis L. Delafield, and the other by William B. Hornblower. Both declared the measure to be unconstitutional.

The opinions are as follows:

I.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1895.

Charles S. Smith, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

SIR: We have read that portion of Senator Lexow's bill to reorganize the Police Department in this city, which provides as follows:

"After the 1st day of November, 1897, there shall be elected in the City of New-York two Police Commissioners of said city, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of six years from the 1st day of January succeeding their election, and until their successors are duly elected and shall have qualified. The Mayor of New-York shall immediately after the votes are canvassed, appoint, by writing, two additional Police Commissioners of said city, to be associated with the two Commissioners who shall have been elected, and which Commissioners, so to be appointed, shall be those two persons who shall have received the highest number of votes next to the two persons who shall have been elected Police Commissioners of said city. No ballot shall be counted upon which more than two names for Police Commissioners of said city shall appear."

It will be observed that while, by the terms of this bill, the Mayor is to "appoint" two of the Commissioners, no latitude of selection or choice is afforded him, but he must appoint the two persons "who shall have received the highest number of votes next to the two persons who shall have been elected." It is evident, therefore, that such two persons so "appointed" will become entitled to the office because they have received "the highest number of votes next to the two persons who shall have been elected," and not in virtue of their selection by the Mayor.

In substance and effect, therefore, all of the Police Commissioners will take office because of the number of votes received by them. In other words, they will all be elective officers.

We are of opinion that the above provisions are unconstitutional and void.

If the officers are to be viewed as being elective officers, as, in our opinion, they must, the provision is void, because it denies to the qualified electors the right to vote for all four of them, which is granted by Section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution. (State vs. Constantine, 42 Ohio, 437; People ex rel. Longenecker vs. Nelson, 133 Ill. 565.)

If, on the other hand, the two officers who are nominally to be "appointed" by the Mayor are to be regarded as holding office by "appointment," then we are of opinion that the bill is clearly unconstitutional in so far as it seeks to restrict the Mayor's latitude of selection by requiring him to appoint the two persons who shall receive the "highest number of votes next to the two persons who shall have been elected."

By Section 1 of Article X. of the Constitution it is provided that "all city, town, and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, and villages, or some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose," and it is well established that a Police Commissioner of a city is a "city officer" within the meaning of this provision. (People ex rel. Bolton vs. Albertson, 55 N. Y. 50.)

This constitutional provision was intended to guard against the interference by the Legislature with such officers, and to secure to each city an absolute independence in the choice of its officers, either by the means of election or by means of their appointment by the local authorities. The Legislature may prescribe which method of choice shall be resorted to by the city, but if it prescribes that the method of choice shall be by "appointment" then the Constitution devolves upon the appointing officer "not only perfect liberty of choice as to the person to be appointed, but the duty of personally investigating the character and qualifications of the proposed appointee and determining his fitness to discharge the services required of him." (People ex. rel. Killean vs. Angle, 109 N. Y., 564.)

JAMES C. CARTER,
ELIHU ROOT,
JOSEPH LAROCQUE,
JOHN E. PARSONS,
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
G. L. RIVES,
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD.

II.

New-York, March 21, 1895.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman, &c.:

Dear Sir: I have examined the provision of Senator Lexow's bill in relation to the Police Department of this city, which has reference to the mode of selection of the Police Commissioners after the 1st day of November, 1897. I am of opinion that, so far as it purports to confer upon the Mayor of New-York the power of appointing two of the Police Commissioners, such provision is unconstitutional, since it leaves no discretionary power in the Mayor and no right of choice, he being required to appoint "those two persons who shall have received the highest number of votes next to the two persons who have been elected Police Commissioners of said city."

This seems to me to be directly in violation of the principles laid down by the Court of Appeals in the cases of Menges vs. City of Albany, 56 N. Y., 374, and People ex rel. Killean vs. Angle, 109 N. Y., 564.

These cases hold that where the Constitution confers the power of appointment upon any official, that official has the exclusive power to determine as to the propriety of such appointment and the sufficiency of the qualifications of proposed appointees, and any legislation which relieves such official from the obligation to exercise his judgment and skill in making the appointment, or imposes restrictions upon the exercise of the power conferred, is unconstitutional.

Section 2 of Article X. of the present Constitution takes away from the Legislature any power to appoint municipal officers, or to provide for their selection in any other mode than by appointment by the municipal authorities or election by the municipal electors. If this provision of Senator Lexow's act is intended to comply with this section of the Constitution by giving the power of appointment to the Mayor of New-York it clearly is unconstitutional for the reasons above stated.

So far as the provision purpots to or is intended to confer the power of election upon a minority of the voters of the city, I am of opinion that it is in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, which confers upon every elector the right to vote for all officers to be elected. I do not know that this precise question has even been passed upon by the Court of Appeals in this State, but I am strongly of opinion that when the question does come to be passed upon by the Court of Appeals their decision will be that any provision of law which undertakes to confer upon a minority of voters the right to select any of the elective officers of the State, or of any sub-division thereof, is unconstitutional.

Whether, therefore, the provision referred to is considered as providing for the election or appointment, it will be, I think, held to be unconstitutional. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.

Charles Stewart Smith was in consultation with some members of the Committee of Ten yesterday. The proposed action of the Senate in crowding the Lexow bills through that body was discussed.

Mr. Smith sent a telegram to Lieut. Gov. Saxton, in which he declared that he knew Mayor Strong was opposed to the Lexow bill. His telegram was as follows:

New-York, March 21, 1895.

Charles T. Saxton, Senate, Albany, New-York:

In the opinion of the best members of the Republican Party, a majority of Senators by their caucus action last night are deliberately digging the grave of the party in this State.

I know that Mayor Strong is absolutely opposed to the provisions providing for the election of Police Commissioners contained in the Lexow bills, and he considers the bills proposed by the Committee of Ten to be far more in the interest of the people and good government.

Can it be possible that the deliberate judgment of the Mayor and the people of New-York should be ignored by the party in power regarding laws which affect the goverment of this city?

CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

Mr. Smith has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy for 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. The police bills will be the chief topic of discussion.

Suggestions have been made that a mass meeting be held to denounce the Lexow bills and indorse those of the Committee of Ten. It is believed that another meeting, which should speak as plainly as the one held at Cooper Union six weeks ago, would be of some avail as an object lesson to the legislators. Some members of the Ten have declared in favor of such a meeting. This may be discussed and possibly decided at the meeting this afternoon.

## THE MAYOR WILL NOT INTERFERE

**He Does Not Like the Idea of Electing Police Commissioners.**

Mayor Strong refused yesterday to discuss in any way the action of the Platt Republican Senators on the Lexow Police Reorganization bill.

Senator Charles Lamy telegraphed to him from Albany yesterday as follows:

"Will not vote for Senate bills 777 and 778 unless you approve. Please wire Senate Chamber at once."

The Mayor sent an answer to the dispatch, but what it contained he declined absolutely to say.

"I determined long ago not to interfere with those boys up in Albany. They can go ahead and act as they see fit. I propose to stay down here and attend to business."

Mayor Strong was asked if he cared to say anything about Charles Stewart Smith's dispatch to Lieut. Gov. Saxton.

"No," he said; "I have nothing to say further than that I have not authorized any one to speak for me in this matter."

The Mayor is reserving his views on the Lexow bills until they come before him officially. He said yesterday that he did not oppose the bi-partisan feature of the police bills, but that he did not like the idea of electing any of the Police Commissioners.

## ALLEGED NEW-ORLEANS RIOTERS IN JAIL

**The Funds for Maintaining the Militia Are Practically Exhausted.**

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—Nearly all the men indicted for murder in connection with the recent riot on the Levee are now in the parish jail, having surrendered themselves to await arraignment.

Neither the ship agents nor screwmen have shown the least indication of a desire for a treaty or settlement of the questions in dispute, but, on the other hand, they are maintaining the positions first assumed.

Gov. Foster this morning told the Exchange Committee that the cost of maintaining the militia patrol exceeds $1,300 per day, and that the $6,000 voted by the commercial firms of the city had been expended. There is no money of the State's at his disposal.

The committee is now considering what steps shall be taken to provide means for maintaining the patrol or bringing the strike to an end.

## A GRANDCHILD DISCOVERED

**May Prove an Important Factor in the Fight Over the Fair Estate.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The statement was made to-day in a newspaper that a granddaughter of the late James G. Fair had been discovered, and that she may play an important part in the litigation over the late millionaire's estate. The child is about five years old, and is the daughter of James Fair, the eldest son, and Mary Ellen Lamphman. It is asserted the wedding took place in 1888. The child was left in an orphan asylum, and was adopted by Mrs. Charles Gregory.

It is believed that the knowledge that this child was in existence impelled the ex-Senator to insert in his will a clause giving $50,000 each to claimants whom he had not recognized.

**Commander Folger in Trouble.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Commander Folger of the Yorktown, now on the Asiatic station, who about a year ago was reprimanded by Secretary Herbert for the use of violent language to a subordinate, is in trouble again, and Admiral Carpenter has ordered a court of inquiry.

The Admiral says Folger reported Paymaster Edwin B. Webster for being under the influence of liquor. Webster says Folger agreed to drop the charge if he (Webster) would, in turn, withdraw charges of disobedience which he had filed against the coxswain of the Captain's gig.

**A Ball at the British Embassy.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote gave a ball at the British Embassy to-night. In honor of their youngest daughter. The decorations were handsome and an elegant supper was served at midnight. Lady Pauncefote received the guests in a toilet of brocade, with diamond ornaments. Miss Pauncefote wore yellow silk, and the two younger daughters were in white satin, trimmed with natural flowers.

## POLICE CORRUPTION FUND

### Said to Have Been Sent to Albany to Kill the Lexow Bills.

### KING CAUCUS DEFIED IN THE SENATE

**The Two Measures Advanced to Third Reading, After a Debate Full of Personalities.**

**MR. REYNOLDS VOTES WITH THE DEMOCRATS**

**The Other Bolters Whipped into Line Just in Time to Prevent the Killing of the Two Bills.**

ALBANY, March 21.—It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that a Senatorial investigation may follow the result of to-day's vote on the Lexow Police bills in the Senate by which they were advanced to third reading. From a man high in authority in the councils of the Republican Party, an amazing story was given this evening to the correspondent of The New-York Times.

In the language of this gentleman, there was more "boodle" than politics, so far as the Senate was concerned, in these bills. On Monday night a report was general that a corruption fund had been raised by the New-York police force, and placed in the hands of a veteran lobbyist here, to kill these measures. At first the rumor was discredited. It was regarded as a ruse started by the Platt men to assist them in their fight. But it was decided to call a caucus as the only salvation for the bills.

Yesterday evening a Senator, on the authority of a member of Assembly declared that votes against the police bills were worth $1,000. To-day the price is reported to have risen to $5,000, if the Senator and his friends are sticking to facts, and the truth. However, in view of these stories, the rumor is current to-night that a Senatorial investigation is by no means improbable.

To-day's debate in the Senate on the Lexow Police bills was attended with many dramatic incidents. The rare spectacle of two Senators demolishing the barriers of King Caucus and breaking loose from party restraint, they being denounced as traitors and threatened on the floor of the Senate by their colleagues; the word of a Senator being openly impeached on the testimony of his peers; the secrets of a sacred session of a caucus divulged deliberately, united with a number of speeches from Republicans to Republicans, overflowing with bitterness and personality, offered entertainment for over four hours to as numerous an assemblage as the Senate has seen this year.

The proceedings of the two bolting Senators, Charles Stapleton of Madison County and William H. Reynolds of Brooklyn, struck the other Republican Senators with consternation and dismay. It meant, they thought, the defeat of the bills, or, at least, the insertion of amendments that would destroy the measure. This was the situation two hours after the debate began.

Stapleton's resentment was due to the refusal of the Senate to permit two simple amendments, one the correction of a word in the Reorganization b

...idered together with the three measures of the Committee of Seventy—the bill to reorganize the department, the Single-Headed Police Commission bill, and the bill to separate the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department. It was also agreed by the party leaders that, as speeches had been prepared by a number of Senators relating to the subject matter in these various bills as a whole, all amendments should be withheld until the general debate on the bills themselves had closed. The debate, therefore, on the general proposition was dull, tame, and devoid of fire, snap, or disturbance. The spectacular effects and the torpuscations of political fire that the big audience had come to see were not forthcoming, and the proceedings were voted a bore by unanimous consent.

Everybody was trying to make the greatest effort of his life, apparently, and was, therefore, extremely wearisome. But the ball began as soon as Chairman Parsons of Rochester announced that the bills had been read through, and that amendments were now in order. Mr Reynolds of Kings offered his amendments to the reorganization bill, which had been voted down in the caucus last night. The Platt Senators were almost stupefied with rage and amazement. The first permitted policemen who were dismissed to make an appeal by a writ of certiorari to a court of records. It was during the debate on this amendment that Stapleton kicked over the traces of the caucus, and that John Raines of Canandaigua shook his fist repeatedly at Stapleton, who refused to be interrupted, waved his hand at both Stapleton and Reynolds, and ordered "Your seat, please, Sir!" when in turn each asked permission to put a question to him. This was the exciting episode of the day, for it indicated plainly that the Platt Senators saw defeat for their bills.

Equally exciting was the scene that followed the statement of the other bolter, Reynolds, that the whole purpose of the Lexow bill was to give control of the New-York Police Department to one man, who is in business at 49 Broadway, New-York, and to make him Czar of New-York. "He has hoodwinked me in my dealings with him," observed Reynolds, "and he will hoodwink others." Reynolds asserted time and again that he was not a bolter, that he had served notice he would not abide by the caucus last night.

A group of Senators suddenly clustered around Senator Joseph Mullin. In the group were Senators O'Connor, Raines, Kilburn, Lexow, Higgins, Pound, and Persons. John Raines emerged from the group. "I would like to ask you a question," he said to Reynolds.

"And I decline to answer," snapped Reynolds. "You treated me discourteously, and I shall treat you the same way."

"Oh, it's just as well," said Raines, returning to his seat; "it is better so."

"I will answer your question," said Reynolds, rising to the bluff.

"Did you not agree to stand by this bill in the caucus?" asked Raines.

"I answer, I did not," replied Reynolds.

"Senator Kilburn, did you not understand Senator Reynolds to say he would abide by the decision of the caucus?" asked Raines, turning to the group of Republican Senators.

"I so understood," responded Kilburn.

"And Senator Higgins?" said Raines.

"Yes," answered Higgins.

"Senator Mullin?" observed Raines, to the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

But before a reply was obtained, the Chair ruled the proceedings out of order.

The vote on the Reynolds amendment was admittedly the test vote. The fate of the bills depended upon the vote of one Senator. Should Lamy join Stapleton and Reynolds, the defeat of the bills was certain. The vote was a standing one, although several Senators demanded the yeas and nays, forgetting that the rules prohibit a roll call in the Committee of the Whole. Every Senator was in his place except Wolfert of Kings. All the Democrats, thirteen, voted with Reynolds, and so did Stapleton. At first Senator Lamy refused to vote. But under the coaxing of Senator Smelzer he arose and voted with his party. The Chair declared the vote to be 16 to 16. The amendment was beaten.

Reynolds's second amendment, to strike out the section which prohibits the right of appeal, suffered a similar fate, 15 to 15. The Republicans then went back on their caucus action and allowed Stapleton to put through his verbal amendment, unanimously.

Senator Bradley thereupon offered to substitute the bills of the Committee of Ten. Lost by a vote of 10 to 16, Reynolds voting with the Democrats, Stapleton and Lamy with the Republicans.

With the bi-partisan bill the caucus action was also repudiated, the transposition amendment proposed last night by Stapleton in Section 37 being admitted to-day by a unanimous vote. The Committee of Ten's substitute, offered by Senator Bradley, was voted down by 15 to 15, Reynolds again voting with the Democrats. Both bills were then ordered to third reading.

And then to show their contempt for the bills of the Committee of Seventy, successive motions were made to recommit them adversely to the Lexow committee, which, of course, means their end.

Senator Cantor made a good fight for the bill to separate the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department, but was swept aside. On all these motions Reynolds voted with the Democrats.

The bills are now in this shape. They cannot be reached before Wednesday or Thursday of next week on final passage. In the meantime, word comes here that the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy will come together in New-York to-morrow and will call for a mass meeting to be held, perhaps, at the Madison Square Garden, to protest against the action of the Senate to-day.

### SENATOR REYNOLDS MUST SUFFER

**Republicans Determined to Punish Him for His Action on the Bills.**

ALBANY, March 21.—The future in the Senate of William H. Reynolds, the Brooklyn Republican, who voted against the bills, will be troublesome if the threats of his colleagues are carried out. Last year he was assigned to the Chairmanship of the Insurance Committee and to a place on the Cities, Railroads, and General Laws Committees, most unusual preferences for a new member. To-night the Republican leaders in the Senate are discussing the advisability of relieving Reynolds from the Chairmanship of the Insurance Committee and substituting John Raines. The Republicans will go even further. They propose to ostracize him completely in the Cities Committee, to kill every measure he has introduced, and to retaliate in every possible manner to his detriment. One of the Senators said:

"We would not care so much if Reynolds's opposition had been honest and manly, or if he had made an out-and-out fight for the bills of the Committee of Seventy. But he did nothing of the sort. Instead of that, he made two plays to amend the only section of the bill which was open to suspicion. In no fight that the Republicans have had since his advent to the Senate has he been loyal or true to the party that elected him. He has invariably acted with the Democrats, and last year and this year his vote has been found more frequently recorded in party measures with the Democrats than with us. For that reason, he is unfit to hold a position as the head of so important a committee as Insurance, and I, for one, will willingly vote to degrade him."

### AN ACRIMONIOUS POLITICAL DEBATE

**Both the Police Bills Advanced to the Order of Third Reading.**

ALBANY, March 21.—The first of the Lexow Police bills taken up for discussion in the Senate was the "Reorganization bill," the otner being superseded as of less importance in the debate.

Senator Cantor offered the Committee of Ten's bill as a substitute. Senator Lexow said the two did not differ in any vital principle. The majority's bill was as fundamental a reorganization of the police force as was the Committee of Ten's. Moreover, the original majority bill was almost identical with that of the Committee of Ten, but the Mayor had been substituted for the Governor in the bill by the majority. The further difference was not important. That bill met below the Harlem with nothing but abuse. But now, through the Committee of Ten, they set the seal of approval on that measure.

Senator Canton—Your bill was satisfactory with the one exception of the Governor instead of the Mayor.

Senator Lexow—Nothing was satisfactory—

Here Senator Parsons, who was in the chair, said the bill ought to be read through before general debate.

Senator Lexow asked, hotly, if he was not to have the privilege of argument.

Senator Reynolds offered an amendment.

Senator Lexow persisted that it could not be received until he had concluded his remarks.

Senator Raines backed him up in his contention. The Chair ordered the amendment read. Senator Lexow insisted that he be allowed to continue first. The amendments were then withdrawn. They provided that a member of the force shall not be tried on a charge which has previously been brought against him and considered.

After a brief discussion over the rules of procedure, Senator Lexow continued that nothing done by the investigating committee had been satisfactory. It was asserted that the entire police force must be legislated out of office. An eminent divine has asserted this very thing in the Senate chamber. Every great political and social evil


# CASHMERE BOUQUET

**Delightfully Perfumed.**

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brings the views of extremists to the surface. But fads and theories must give way to calm, deliberate judgment on this question here. No one can deny that, under Democratic rule south of the Harlem, the condition of that City Government defied description by the human tongue. Crime was rampant and protected. The minority report is proof sufficient of this. The minority leader says the Police Board became partisan only after 1892, because the crimes and corruption are known to have occurred mainly in 1890 and 1891. He challenged the naming of a single crime against the ballot not proved to exist as he had stated.

Senator Cantor called for the reading of the section of his report making such admission.

Senator Lexow said: "You call those crimes irregularities?" He then read Section 1 of the report, and said he defied and challenged Senator Cantor to point out a single crime against the franchise not testified to by scores of witnesses. Senator Cantor said it was on the record, but from a cloud of witnesses schooled in a Republican club. Senator Lexow continued:

"Sing Sing to-day contains seventy or eighty Tammany Hall ballot-box stuffers—"

Senator McMahon interrupted, asking where he got these figures.

Senator Cantor interjected: "From his imagination only."

**Lexow Defends His Committee.**

Senator Lexow asked: "Do you want an answer?"

Senator McMahon said the truth is there are but four such prisoners, and two are Republicans.

Senator Lexow insisted that there were sixty-eight at least, and that they were suffering for doing the orders of a man who afterward fled to the sunny clime of California. He did not think that any reflection should be made on a Justice who was concerned in those convictions while the Tammany leader was enjoying himself in California. He objected to interruptions, as he understood the Democratic leaders had been preparing their speeches for weeks, while he had made no preparation.

Leaving the political question, he said if any charge was made against his committee it was for being too radical. The trial without appeal was necessary because of the conditions he had described. The Senate was not dealing with ordinary conditions, but with an organized system of vice and evil built up in New-York City largely since 1889, when another Mayor changed the Police Board from non-partisan to partisan. Since that change the demoralization and crime have increased, vice has been protected, and a condition and system have prevailed the like of which has not been known in the history of the world.

He charged all this to the non-partisan system, and asserted that such conditions prevailed in all the great cities under Democratic control.

"How was it in Nyack?" asked Senator Bradley.

"I will answer later," was the reply, as Senator Lexow sat down.

Senator Cantor at once defied every Republican to point out ballot-box frauds anywhere that were brought to the attention of the prosecuting officer and not prosecuted under Democratic officials. But in Republican Syracuse indictments have been found hidden away. In great cosmopolitan New-York there have been crimes, but Republican election officers had power to present testimony and procure indictments. If this was done, prosecution always followed. But in spite of the statement as to the number in Sing Sing, there were only four men there for election frauds, and two of these were Republicans. He asserted that the so-called investigating committee had been nothing but a big political machine, working in the interest of the Republican Party.

He admitted that the New-York police had been corrupt. But this was the result of long growth, and not immediately after the Police Board change, as Lexow had asserted so hysterically. He referred to Syracuse as being filled with crime and vice openly, and he regretted it, since it was a Republican city. He also regretted that it should be found necessary for such purposes for the Republicans to so hold up the great city of New-York for vilification.

Senator Cantor reviewed the history of the New-York Police Board. He insisted that on a divided responsibility it was impossible to prevent crime growing up among the rank and file of the department. There is also no redress for the people. He asserted that the New-York police force was not partisan. To put a stop to all evils the Committee of Ten proposed its bills. But the Republican Senators proposed to have a bi-partisan commission. It could be no better than such commissions in the past, carrying out the behests of the Republican machine dominated by that one man who rules their party in the State.

Even now, because the civil service lists do not contain enough Republicans, they have been held back. He held that under a single head only could the police force be freed from all evils and made what the people want. But the Lexow bills will continue the great evils that have been continued for twenty-five years. Senator Cantor denied flatly Senator Lexow's assertions about the original bills. He said public sentiment only demanded that the Mayor instead of the Governor should be empowered to act. This was changed, because the Republicans had come to fear that Governor Morton would not act as partisan as he should. Now they propose to leave matters with the commission, and think to make this great Police Department of our great city part of their political machine. He said, speaking for New-York City and not for any party, he besought his associates to break away from caucus rule and vote for a bill such as the people of New-York want.

He, however, regretted that it was apparent that the Republicans would not rise above partisanship and give the City of New-York a bill stripping away the political evils from the police force.

**Senator O'Connor's Argument.**

Senator O'Connor followed, rehearsing the facts set forth in the majority report on the police force of New-York City. He devoted some time to the present make-up of the Police Board, and assumed that the Mayor would act properly. He spoke of the proposed amendments, giving the policemen the right of appeal, &c. He opposed the right of appeal, because it would prevent reorganization of the force, since the accused could appeal on technicalities. Senator Cantor said the court, in Capt. Cross's case, had reviewed all the facts. Senator O'Connor replied that this might be so, but the New-York force could not be reorganized if the right of appeal were given. Fully one-fourth of the force is corrupt, and must be got rid of at once. If appeal is permitted, 99 per cent. of these would escape removal on technical grounds.

For these reasons he would oppose the amendments. He also opposed the amendment that men should not be retried on old offenses, which had been passed on.

Senator Reynolds said even a murderer who was acquitted could not be retried.

"You can have any number of trials," was the retort.

Senator O'Connor continued that but six months were provided for the reorganization, and then the Police Board would have only its ordinary powers.

Senator Reynolds said there might be men appointed, who would be under a controlling influence of a man who would then have greater power than Croker had in New-York City.

Senator O'Connor replied that he had more confidence in men, and that legislation should not be carried out on the suspicion that something wrong was bound to be done. He asserted that the public was well informed of and well satisfied with the proposed bills. In conclusion, he reproved Senator Cantor for referring to the "irregularities" in the Lexow district. He said that that and Syracuse had nothing to do with the subject. Action is wanted on the police bills, and not on localities. It is admitted that the reorganization of the New-York police force is necessary. The people want it, and, since all classes of political and religious faith are involved in the crimes committed by the force, the punishment will fall equally on all. All that is desired is that justice be done.

Senator Bradley said he regretted that all the majority Senators had been whipped into line, no matter what their opinion of the bills. He would go as far as any one to protect the ballot box and enact a law to make the New-York Police Department what it should be. But these bills of the majority did not do this. They take the department back to evil. The bi-partisan commission proposed by this bill does this. Do the men who prepared these measures believe the people of New-York City believe they are honest and sincere? They are mistaken if they do. The people know that those men want a finger in the pie, no matter what conditions prevail.

**Work of a Carpet Bagger.**

Take the bills of the Committee of Ten, and you will get reform. Trust Mayor Strong, and you will make no mistake. But a carpet bagger in New-York is keeping back New-York bills. Here in the Senate the minority should be consulted. There should not be a dictator such as we have here for the majority. "Their leader calls me a 'sore head,' but that can be cured, which is not the case with his swelled head." The bills of the Committee of Ten represent the desires of the best men of New-York. They are the bone and sinew of the city, and represent the wishes of the people. But it seems that this debate is valuless. The behests of one man, who is a non-resident of New-York, must be obeyed. Senators are told that they must do as he says, or their political life is ended. "Oh, Senators, don't you envy a man who wear's no mans collar? [Laughter] Why do you not rise to the needs of the great City of New-York? It was not there that corruption began, nor in Brooklyn, but in smaller places, where men waited hours for $5 before they would vote."

He said all that saved Lexow from his indignation was the youth and inexperience of the Senator. He added that the first place he ever saw a vote bought was in Albany. Such men come to New-York and Brooklyn and corrupt these cities. And the father of the bi-partisan system, William M. Tweed, was the father of corruption, who said it was easier to buy Republicans than to elect Democrats.

"I now reclaim you to the Democratic Party," remarked Senator Sullivan. [Laughter.]

Senator Bradley here took his seat, and Senator Reynolds sent up his amendments. One provides for appeals on trials of patrolmen.

Senator McMahon asked if this applied to the original bill, and was told it did.

Senator Lexow again asserted that it would prevent reorganization. He said the people demanded radical treatment, and favored the section prohibiting appeals. Men must be dismissed on their records. As to trying men twice, he said, under ordinary circumstances, it would be unAmerican. But there are hundreds of men on the force who have not been sober for years. Others have from twenty to fifty charges and dozens of punishments by fines of from one to ten days' pay. Such men should have their records passed on fairly. There ought to be a housecleaning.

Senator Reynolds said: "But you provide for dismissals if a man has but one charge against him."

Senator Lexow said that might be, but the interests of good government required reorganization, and the amendment would prevent it. Therefore, it must not be made to the bill.

**Decent Delay Demanded.**

Senator Stapleton said he was in an unpleasant predicament. "The New-York police bills have been amended in many particulars. They have just been placed on the files, and are radically and fundamentally different from the original measures. But in spite of their importance they were dragged into the caucus and bound by a gag before the people have had a chance to express any opinion or we to inform ourselves on the matter. Why the occasion for this haste? Why are we called to a hurried caucus and gagged and bound to support these measures, right or wrong, and told, 'Vote for this bill or you are ostracized'? My plea is for honest treatment. I will never support this measure as it now is. I demand decent delay, that the people may know what it means, who is behind it, and all there is in it. I do not desire to oppose my party caucus, but I will not vote for this bill to-day. To my action is treason, nor do I am willing to go before the people on my record. Only recently the Democratic Senate was criticised for snap legislation, and now we are asked to support just such legislation. Why are we asked to do this thing? Why was this hurried caucus? Let us have time to consider this properly and decently."

Senator Lexow said he had never heard a more remarkable speech than this. The objections raised are childish. The Senator must know the provisions of the bill. He then castigated Stapleton for his remarks. He asserted that this was neither fair, manly, nor honest. The amendment would be fatal to the purposes of the bill. He went over the history of the changes in the bill, as had already been done. He said that he was astonished that a Republican should criticise his associates as Stapleton had done. The objections raised were shallow pretexts and should not be upheld by the majority.

Senator Stapleton replied that some Senators dared maintain their own opinions in spite of the ideas of the man from Nyack. He asked why the request of six out of the eighteen Senators in caucus last night was not considered. Bi-partisanism melts fair. He then pointed out several errors in the bill. They were pointed out in caucus, and voted down with haste in order to get this bill up to-day. He insisted that he could not be blamed for wanting to know what he was voting on. He imagined he would be "jumped upon" by some of his colleagues, but, nevertheless, he should abide by his own opinions.

Senator Raines asserted that Stapleton displayed neither mental nor moral courage. No man with the conviction of the honorable man would reveal the secrets of a caucus.

"Of a mob," replied Stapleton.

"You think this courage, but you will find it is destruction!" shouted Raines. He asserted that the Republicans of the State and the reformers of New-York City would repudiate Stapleton's action. He asserted that this conduct was only an excuse to amend the bill. It was for this reason that excuse made failed. He protested against the action of his colleague, which, he said, was that of an ignorant man and one who dares the worst.

Senator Sullivan asked Raines if an amendment would be agreed to that Democrats and Republicans be equally appointed on the force after removals.

Senator Raines said he would agree to appoint all Democrats if they rated high enough on the civil service list.

"You are thinking you might be a Commissioner some day," said Sullivan.

"You are thinking of the 'lives pool bill'" was the retort. [Laughter.]

Senator Raines twitted the Democrats with not being desirous of reform, and with not enforcing the excise laws.

Senator O'Connor pleaded with Stapleton not to continue his stand. The amendment would ruin the bill and he ought not to support it as a Republican. He asserted that Stapleton was in honor bound to abide by caucus rule. Also, he warned Stapleton that men who betrayed their associates always lived to regret it. He said that if a caucus sought to impose on a man he had a remedy and could leave it. But Stapleton staid and answered every roll call, never pretending that anything was offensive to him. Had he left he might have had an excuse, but now he had none.

He again gave a history of the bills, asserting that Mayor Strong now has power to make the New-York police force up of men in whom he has confidence. The bills are demanded by the Republicans of New-York.

Senator Cantor broke in by demanding to know if Mayor Strong approved these bills. O'Connor said that he did not propose to take this bait. "This controversy is in our own household, and we want no outside interference. We will settle it here or elsewhere. If this Republican Legislature fails to give the people of New-York City power to reorganize the police force we will and ought to be as a party condemned."

**For the Benefit of a Czar.**

Senator Reynolds read sections of the bill and asserted that they were not intended to reorganize the force, but to make one certain man a Czar of New-York City, the man at 49 Broadway, who then could remove at once any man he did not want. That is the purpose of this bill, and not reform.

Senator O'Connor intimated that these remarks were puerile. Senator Reynolds asked for a plain answer if this was in the interest of the Republican Party of New-York or of one man.

Senator O'Connor said: "I suppose that the reference is to Mr. Platt, but, regardless of the influence of any man, the Senate should do its duty, no matter who took advantage of the law. It is not creditable to the Mayor of New-York to intimate that he would be a dummy and be hoodwinked."

Senator Reynolds said that he had had some dealings with Mr. Platt and had been hoodwinked, and believed that Mayor Strong would be if he had dealings with him.

Senator O'Connor said that he knew nothing about deals, but it might not be well to refer to them at all.

Senator Reynolds remarked: "My character will compare favorably with yours."

Senator O'Connor went on that he believed Mayor Strong was an honest man and would act honestly in the matter of the police reorganization.

Senator Coggeshall protested against references to outside persons and to vituperation such as had been indulged in. He didn't believe that it would make any better feeling for those who objected to the caucus's action to keep up the present debate.

Senator Stapleton said he anticipated criticism. He objected, however, to having his stand misrepresented. All he wanted was a short time to consider the bill fairly. He knew that fully half his colleagues felt that way. But all know that many of our acts are curtailed by influences that we cannot control. He denied revealing caucus secrets and asserted that all he cared for the amendment was to get a short delay. The result of the caucus had twice been in accordance with his beliefs, and had then been ruthlessly overturned. He could not understand the hurry call that had gone out, and honestly wanted time to read the bills, which he had not seen until they were handed him in the caucus.

Senator Raines asked Senator Reynolds if he had not agreed to stand by the bill as reported.

"Never," was the reply.

Senator Kilburn said he understood the opposite.

Senator Reynolds asserted that he never would agree to such a rule as prevailed in the caucus, and dared the production of the minutes.

Senator Kilburn wanted to say something about the caucus, but the Chair said nothing further could be considered but the bills.

Senator Bradley asked if any precedent for refusing appeals could be produced.

Senator Lexow said it was the very principle of Bradley's own bill.

**The Amendments Defeated.**

Senator Reynolds called for a rising vote on his amendment. The amendment was defeated—15 to 16.

A vote was then called for on the amendment prohibiting trials for offenses previously disposed of. Senator Guy said he should here discuss the bills generally. He said the question at issue was far too important in New-York City to be decided on political lines. Senator Guy said Dr. Parkhurst, a Republican expert on police matters, denounces bi-partisanism as opposed to what the people want. Similar views are held by Mr. Larocque and Charles Stewart Smith.

"Are they for a single-headed commission?" asked Senator Sullivan.

"They are against a bi-partisan commission," was the reply.

"Then I am for one," said Senator Sullivan.

Senator O'Connor said—"I don't think any man who believes that a single-headed commission would do for New-York City should be kept out of a lunatic asylum."

The amendment was then voted down by a vote of 15 yeas and 15 nays.

Senator Stapleton had the bill amended by replacing "renewals" with "reviewable," to correct a printer's error. It was adopted. This will cause the bill to be reprinted and to lie on the desk three days.

The substitution of the Committee of Ten bill was similarly voted down, and on Senator O'Connor's motion, the committee arose and reported the bill favorably and recommended its passage.

**The Second Bill Discussed.**

The Bi-Partisan Police bill was now called up, and Senator Bradley offered the corresponding bill of the Committee of Ten. The Lexow bill was amended to correct several printer's errors. A motion was then made to take the final vote at once. Senator Cantor insisted on debating it. "This bill," he said, "provides that four Commissioners shall be made in 1897, two appointed and two elected. This restricts the right of the electors, and it also fails to give the local authorities their rightful power." He asked Senator Lexow if these features had been considered.

"Very carefully," was the reply.

Senator Cantor also asserted that the bill violated the Constitution by its provisions for elections. He assailed the bi-partisan plan as in the interest of partisan politics only. A single-headed commission, on the other hand, would place responsibility, purify the Police Department, and keep it free from political influences. Moreover, the bill was directly in opposition to Gov. Morton's ideas, as expressed in his memorandum attached to the West Troy bill. It is the worst bill that could be devised for New-York City, and the people there have said this in unmistakable terms. The Mayor of New-York is not in favor of this measure, neither are the newspapers, the decent sentiment of the city, and fully half of the Republican party.

Still, since the bill gives the Police Department over, body and soul, to a political machine, it must be forced through by caucus rule. It drags down the department. It is a crime against New-York. It were better for the people if the Lexow committee and its magnificent work had never been rather than that this bill should become a law. If it is put on the statute books it will return to plague its authors.

Senator O'Connor replied that apparently a bi-partisan commission would serve the Republican Party, and a single-headed commission the Democratic Party. That is why the Republicans propose to pass the present bills. Personally he believed the preponderance of opinion favored a bi-partisan force. It would stop wrong-doing and provide for its punishment. He answered generally the criticisms made by previous speakers on the bill, but said nothing that was new in the present discussion of the matter. He said the bills had no effect on the Power of Removal bill, and that the plan was to make the board subservient to the Mayor.

Senator Lexow said a one-headed commission would establish a despotism such as was without an equal. It would make that man a despot socially and politically. The bi-partisan bill was a notice to every one of the 4,000 policemen that they must do their duty. It was a guarantee that every ballot cast south of the Harlem would be counted as cast. He asserted that non-partisan boards have been responsible for all the growth of political crime.

While extolling the work done by the Lexow committee, he was interrupted by Senator Guy, who asserted that not since the time of the Inquisition had there been such an indecent and unlawful conduct of a public body as had disgraced the Lexow committee. He asserted that its whole action tended to secure political ends.

Senator Lexow replied with much energy and at great length, saying that the Lexow committee had done its duty, and that the people had passed approval on it. He was interrupted by several questions by Senators Cantor and Bradley. Senator Lexow went on, stating that the men who were doing the most criticising now had the most chance to give advice before, but had refused. He believed that the bills now up were the best that could be framed for the benefit of the people, and that they would be approved by everybody in time.

Senator Bradley defended the single-headed commission plan at length.

Senator Stapleton offered an amendment making the term of the Police Commissioners definite. The amendment transposed the words "unless sooner removed," so that the meaning of the act could not be construed to mean that no removal could be made after the bill became a law. It was adopted.

The substitution of the Committee of Ten bill for the Lexow bill was beaten by a vote of yeas, 10; nays, 15.

Senator O'Connor moved that the committee be instructed to report the Committee of Ten bills adversely. This was agreed to, and the committee, on rising, reported the Lexow bills favorably, as amended. This places them on order of third reading. The Committee of Ten bills were then recommitted to the special police committee by a vote of 17 to 11, Senator Reynolds voting "No" with the Democrats.

This is the telegram received by Senator Lamy to-day from Mayor Strong:

New-York, March 21.

Senator C. Lamy, Capitol, Albany:

Telegram received. I have endeavored to say as little as possible regarding any bills before the Legislature. The voice of the people, expressed last November in New-York City, was not in accordance with either of these bills. W. L. STRONG.

### THINKS SENATOR LEXOW IS RIGHT

**Evils of Permitting Domiciliary Visitations by Police.**

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

In your editorial columns this morning you criticise Senator Lexow for criticising the thirty-third section of the Committee of Ten's bill to reorganize the Police Department, permitting domiciliary visitations, and call attention to the fact that this power is now lodged in the Superintendent of Police under Section 285 of the Consolidation act. In this statement you are right, but, in my opinion, Senator Lexow is eminently right in denouncing such power as dangerous.

Section 285 of the Consolidation act, which is copied verbatim into Section 33 of the Committee of Ten's bill, provides; "If any member of the police, or if any two or more householders shall report in writing to the Chief of Police that there are good grounds (and stating the same) for believing any house, room, or premises within the said city to be kept or used as a common gaming house, common gaming room, or common gaming premises, for therein playing for wagers of money at any game of chance, or to be kept or used for lewd and obscene purposes or amusements, or the deposit or sale of lottery tickets or lottery policies, it shall be lawful for the Chief of Police to authorize, in writing, any member or members of the force to enter the same, who may forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against law, but none others, and seize all implements of gaming, or lottery tickets or policies, and convey any person so arrested before a magistrate, and bring the articles so seized to the office of the property clerk." * * *

Article IV. of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States provides: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

It will thus be seen that Section 285 is in direct conflict with the above provision of the Constitution of the United States in that no oath or affirmation is required from the informer, and the warrant may be issued by an administrative officer and without particularly describing the persons to be seized. This power should be lodged only in a magistrate and surrounded with the safeguards guaranteed by the Constitution. I trust such an amendment will be made before the bill passes. It is but necessary to read this section to see how it opens the doors to blackmail, malicious persecution, and intolerable outrage. WILLIAM E. ROGERS.

New-York, March 20, 1895.


# TELEPHONE RATES.

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### WANT A BALLOT BEYOND FRAUD

**Leading Independents of This City Go to Albany and Oppose the Raines Blanket Bill.**

ALBANY, March 21.—The Senate Judiciary Committee late this afternoon gave a hearing on the Raines ballot reform bill, and incidentally the other ballot bills before the Legislature. An improvement on the blanket ballot, with symbols, was urged by Mr. Deming of New-York City, who thought the Raines bill was capable of being too easily marked before it was handed to the voter. He wanted a blank square put after the names in which a cross would indicate a vote. The leading candidates are to be placed at the head of the ticket, and others to follow in order. It was also proposed to have separate tickets for Presidential Electors.

Mr. Mitchell of New-York proposed that the Good Government Clubs' blank-ballot scheme be adopted. He said it was bound to come in the end, because it was the nearest to perfection.

John Brooks Leavitt asserted the same thing. He said the object was to get the best ballot for the people. He urged upon the committee the necessity of recognizing the reform element from which majorities must hereafter be obtained. He denied that this element did not believe in party organization. The independent element had come to stay, and was organized and must be considered. Senator Raines thought that the independents fluctuated between parties. Mr. Leavitt denied this, claiming that independents sought to vote for the best men. They wanted a ballot that would permit voting for the men.

Mr. Deming said the Raines bill put a premium on the man voting a straight ticket and a penalty on the man who did not.

Mr. Ely and Mr. Keith gave practical examples of the ease with which their ballots could be handled. A straight ticket took five seconds and a split ticket twelve seconds. Mr. Raines's ballot took thirty seconds for a split ticket. Mr. Deming asserted that the Raines bill was unconstitutional as the locations were open for fraud. After a general discussion of both bills, the committee adjourned to some future day.

The following gentlemen from New-York City were present at the hearing in opposition to the Raines bill: William M. Ivins and Horace E. Deming of the Reform Club, J. H. C. Nevius, Vice President, and Preble Tucker, Secretary, of the Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs; W. A. Shortt and Clarence R. Conger of the City Club, and the following representatives of various Good Government clubs: W. Garnor Dominick, De Forest Grant, Arthur H. Ely, R. H. Kunhardt, Jr., Percival Knauth, Frederick G. Swan, Boudinot Keith, L. J. Cailanan, John P. Faure, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., E. L. Gridley, W. Dutcher, the Rev. W. A. Dalton, and John Brooks Leavitt.

### CASE TAKEN FROM THE CORONER

**Dr. Hoeber Criticised for the Way He Took the Second Ante-Mortem Statement of Miss Hannigan.**

District Attorney Fellows has taken out of the hands of Coroner Hoeber the case of Loretta Hannigan, who is dying at her father's home, 403 West Fifty-fifth Street, as the result of an operation, she has twice told the Coroner, which was performed by Dr. Henry B. Pettingill at the request of Solomon H. Mann, manager of a women's and children's tailoring establishment at 431 Fifth Avenue.

Coroner Hoeber arrested Pettingill and Mann, but he released the latter on a five-thousand-dollar bond without taking him before Miss Hannigan for identification. Mann cannot now be found by the police, and Miss Hannigan cannot live many hours.

Assistant District Attorney Davis called on Coroner Hoeber yesterday and told him of his negligence. The Coroner at once gave up the case.

Coroner Hoeber is being severely criticised for the manner in which he took the second ante-mortem statement of Miss Hannigan. It is claimed that he sent out into the street Wednesday night and impressed coachmen and everybody in sight until he had made a jury of six, who invaded Miss Hannigan's room and perhaps lessened the young woman's chances for recovery.

The police declare that the Coroner tried to have Mann's name kept from the newspapers.

**Secretary Carlisle's Visit.**

Secretary Carlisle, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department, came to this city last night. They reached Jersey City on the Congressional Limited, and shortly after 10 o'clock were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They went at once to their rooms.

In response to a card sent to Mr. Carlisle by a reporter for The New-York Times, the Secretary sent word that he must be excused from any interview.

**Delta Club's Smoker.**

The Delta Club, the social organization of the college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, held its first monthly smoking concert last night at the clubrooms, 503 Fifth Avenue.


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## EAST ORANGE IS AVERSE

**But Anti-Consolidation Sentiment Is Not So Strong as Supposed.**

**THE VIEWS OF TOWN COMMITTEEMEN**

**Some Would Prefer a Greater Orange to a Greater Newark, While Others Have an Opposite Opinion.**

ORANGE, N. J., March 21.—A number of the members of the East Orange Township Committee were interviewed by the correspondent of The New-York Times to-day on the subject of a greater Orange, and it was found that the opposition to the movement in that quarter is not so strong or bitter as has been generally supposed.

"Certainly I am in favor of consolidation," said Committeeman Francis Lang, "and I have already sent my answer to the question to The New-York Times. We are practically one city now, and have nothing to mark the divisions between us. You cannot tell where East Orange ends and Orange commences.

"With one large city we would need but one Chief of Police, one Chief of the Fire Department, one Clerk, &c., and the expense of conducting public affairs would be considerably less. I believe a consolidation of the Oranges is the proper thing. It will surely come."

Committeeman Edward E. Bruen said: "I do not want to say that I am opposed to a consolidation of the Oranges, but I do not want to see anything brought about that would not prove a benefit to this locality. I am still open to conviction. My present opinion is that nothing would be gained by East Orange through a consolidation with the other Oranges, but I will not say that it would be in the least detrimental to East Orange.

"My belief is that it would not effect the real estate market. East Orange is now experiencing a very healthy growth, is well off in the way of improvements, and is in considerably better condition than Orange financially. As for the water plant which Orange possesses, and of which it seems so proud, I would not give a bid for it. The water cannot compare with what is furnished East Orange. There are many picnics near the Orange reservoir and places where boys like to go in swimming, and if you follow back to the source of the stream you will find that it runs through barnyards and gardens. When they get through paying for that reservoir they will have to build another.

"If Newark tries to absorb the Oranges then is the time to combine into one city to oppose the movement, but I do not think this will be necessary for some time. Of course, we do not want to go to Newark. Newark is a large manufacturing city, while the Oranges are known the world over for their residential attractiveness, and their identity in this respect would all be lost in the event of a union with Newark. Why, I have had letters direct from London and other foreign cities from people who never saw this place, asking for residences for the Summer months.

"If the Oranges should consolidate we would be a large city and Newark could not then annex us without our permission."

Township Committeeman Wallace Oughtree is thoroughly opposed to a consolidation of the Oranges, and declares with much confidence that ninety-nine men in every hundred in East Orange are also opposed to the project.

"Why, it would be impossible to consolidate the Oranges, for you could not get the votes. There are more people here who had rather go to Newark.

"Orange has got nothing that we want. It will be no object to us to join with her, unless we wanted to help pay some of her bad debts. But I do not blame Orange for wanting a consolidation. She is wise enough to see that if Newark should annex the Oranges, she would be on the very outskirts of the greater city. Of course, she wants to consolidate so as to oppose going to Newark, but that would not prevent it, for Newark will annex us whenever she want to. We had much better go to Newark than to Orange."

Stephen M. Long, Township Clerk of East Orange, said he was not in favor of a consolidation of the Oranges.

"East Orange has all the improvements she needs," said he, "gas, sewers, water, and macadam roads, and yet each one is lighter than that of Orange. Orange has a few thousand more inhabitants than East Orange, but we have the larger territory and our valuations are higher. If we joined with Orange, our taxes would be increased. Our Township Government is economically and satisfactorily administered, and now that we have adopted the law giving us a Township President, an Excise Board, and other increased powers, we have all the desirable features of a city without the expense of a City Government.

"In the distant future, I suppose, Newark will take in East Orange in the same way New-York annexed its suburbs, but if the Oranges combined they could oppose a union with Newark more strenuously and longer. I doubt if it would delay matters much.

"I would rather see East Orange joined with the Oranges than with Newark."

William C. Schmidt, Chairman of the East Orange Township Committee, was rather reluctant to talk on the subject.

"I had rather not express an opinion," he said. "Newark is bound to gobble us up in ten or fifteen years, at all events. That we cannot prevent, and so there is not much use in opposing it. I do not believe a consolidation of the Oranges would hinder union with Newark, neither do I think it would hasten such a result.

"Consolidation would not be of much benefit to East Orange, in my opinion, and would not materially reduce the expenses of government. I think a majority of the people of East Orange are opposed to consolidation, but would rather see them consolidated than joined to Newark.

"It is a mere question of politics, and, if Newark Republicans should annex East Orange to Newark, the Democrats, as soon as they have the power, will add Orange, West and South Orange, to counterbalance the Republican majority. East Orange should remain separate, I think, as long as possible."

### CITY LABORERS MU

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## All of the Anthracite Coal Road Presidents Get Together.

## TROUBLE OVER THE ALLOTMENT

### A Committee of Five Appointed to Try to Arrange a Satisfactory Plan of Action—No Discussion of Output or Rates.

There was one point of agreement at the meeting of anthracite coal men in this city yesterday, and that was that any restriction of output or changing of rates is impracticable until after the percentages of allotment shall have been adjusted.

This opinion was expressed at the outset by President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania, and it was frankly indorsed by President Joseph S. Harris of the Reading, President Samuel Sloan of the Lackawanna, and others. The changed conditions of the past year or two have impelled some of the coal-carrying roads to express dissatisfaction with the proportions of the traffic allotted to them. They want their percentages increased, and to comply with their demands would necessitate decreasing the percentages of other roads. Quite naturally no road wants to have any part of its traffic taken away.

In order to obtain a fair basis for the settlement of this question the Presidents of the anthracite coal roads appointed a Committee on Statistics a few weeks ago. That committee prepared a report covering the coal traffic for two years. There were intimations yesterday that these statistics were not sufficiently up to date to be accepted as a basis for a proper apportionment of the traffic. It was, therefore, resolved to appoint another committee of five to take up this question of allotment, and, if possible, devise a satisfactory plan of action.

Following is the new committee: J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Jersey Central; Sales Agent Henderson of the Reading, W. H. Joyce, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania; R. H. Sayre, Second Vice President of the Lehigh Valley, and Thomas F. Torrey, General Sales Agent of the Delaware and Hudson. This committee is expected to report to the committee some time next week.

Yesterday's meeting, which was held in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, was attended by President Roberts, Vice President Frank Thomson, and General Freight Agent Joyce of the Pennsylvania; President R. M. Olyphant and General Sales Agent Torrey of the Delaware and Hudson, President Harris and Sales Agent Henderson of the Reading, President E. P. Wilbur and Vice President Sayre of the Lehigh Valley, President J. Rogers Maxwell and Director George F. Baker of the Jersey Central, President Samuel Sloan and Second Vice President E. B. Holden of the Lackawanna, President Simon Borg of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western and the Wilkesbarre and Eastern, General Manager J. E. Childs of the Ontario and Western, W. E. Street of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Traffic Manager G. G. Cochrane of the Erie, and President Wallace of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, (the Coxe brothers' line.)

After the meeting, President Sloan of the Lackawanna said he thought that the outlook was favorable to an amicable adjustment of all differences.

### Long Island Traction Company.

The Reorganization Committee of the Long Island Traction Company security holders has issued a new circular explaining fully just what the stockholders will receive if they contribute the desired $2 per share for all of their holdings. John G. Jenkins, Chairman of the committee, explains that there has been much inquiry on that point.

President Lewis said yesterday that he did not believe the receivership would last very long, because the reorganization would be pushed with as much speed as possible.

### Trolley from Atlantic City.

News comes from Atlantic City, N. J., that a syndicate of New-York and Atlantic City capitalists has organized a company which is to be capitalized at $4,000,000, to build an electric railroad from New-York to Atlantic City. If the scheme proposed goes through, the road will be in operation during the coming Summer. This is the same company which is building electric roads in and about Baltimore and Washington.

### State Railroad Commissioners.

ALBANY, March 21.—The State Railroad Commissioners gave a hearing this afternoon on the application of the Mohawk, Herkimer and Ilion Street Surface Road for a change of motive power from horses to electric. Deputy State Treasurer Hees of Fonda, the President of the road, appeared in favor of the application, and it was granted, there being no opposition.

### Receiver of Oregon Short Line.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 21.—Judge Gilbert of the United States Circuit Court today appointed John M. Egan receiver of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad. This is the result of the application of the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Secretary of the Interior has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to report upon the facts of an agreement made by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company and the Sioux Indians of Dakota in regard to the right of the road through the Great Sioux Reservation in the Dakotas. The company desires the return of $15,335 deposited with the Secretary of the Interior for right of way and station grounds.

—J. M. Kimball, Superintendent of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, has resigned after a service of twenty-five years. He will take charge of the Pennsylvania Railroad's coal business in Erie, Cleveland, and Ashtabula.

—President G. C. Smith of the Atlanta and West Point Railway of Alabama has closed a contract with the South Bethlehem Iron Works for twenty-five miles of steel rails, which will be laid during the coming Summer.

—Albert J. Edwards of Pittsburg has received a verdict of $15,000 damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad for injuries received in a collision. He was riding on a pass at the time.

—The approximated gross earnings of all the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe lines for the second week of March are $753,322, for the same period last year, $731,336; increase, $21,986.

—Thomas L. Anderson will retire as General Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line on April 1, and George Rhodes, General Agent of the company, will take his place.

—An extended tour of the West is to be made by the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners in order to hear cases that have arisen in that section.

—A reduction of $5 a month in the wages of ticket agents and brakemen on the Long Island Railroad has been decided on, to take effect April 1.

—W. B. Ryan has been appointed General Eastern Agent of the Mexican National Railroad in this city in place of G. F. Wilcoxson, resigned.

—T. J. Laughlin has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central, with headquarters in Helena, Mon.

—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania, thinks that the outlook for railway traffic is improving.

—H. A. Redford has been appointed compiler for the associated railways of Virginia and the Carolinas.

—A contract for 500 freight cars has been given to a Pennsylvania car company by the Lackawanna Road.

—B. H. Ball, General Freight Agent of the Reading Railroad Company, was in New-York yesterday.

—New-York Central stockholders will hold their annual meeting in Albany on April 17.

—It is expected that a Norfolk and Western plan will be issued about May 15.

—Capt. R. L. Cobb has resigned as chief engineer of the Ohio Southern.

# A FEMININE HANDKERCHIEF LEFT

### Yet Men Exchanged Blows and One Woman Used a Whip on Another.

The only evidence the police have that there was a fight in front of a hotel at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street Wednesday night is a woman's handkerchief, found on the spot where two men and two women had had an encounter.

The people living in the neighborhood, and those who happened to be passing, have all the evidence they want, for some 200 of them saw one part or another of the fight. Indeed, some of them say those who struck and scratched each other are well known about town.

It was man against man and woman against woman, as the witnesses tell the story. A cab drove up about 11:45 P. M. and a well-dressed man and an expensively attired and handsome woman alighted. They started to enter the hotel by a side door. Before they had taken many steps another cab came along. Another man and a woman started toward the hotel.

These latter walked fast, and there was a meeting without words in a very few seconds. Then came the singing of a rawhide. One end of it was in a woman's hand. The other curled about a woman's neck, and there were sounds of powerful and telling blows on the part of the men. Frequent screams by the women and curses by the men were heard.

Spectators interfered and the pair who had been second on the scene jumped into their cab and were driven away. The man of the first pair escorted his companion to the cab in which they had come, and walked hurriedly in the direction in which she was borne away.

The police still have the handkerchief. On it are embroidered the initials "E. M."

## *ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.*

### On the Majestic from Liverpool.

A.—Mrs. S. T. Addis, A. Aising, H. J. Anstie, B. Walworth Arnold, Mrs. Arnold.—B.—R. Bagster, Miss E. L. Bagster, E. B. Banks, A. Becker, W. Kennedy Boone, Mrs. Boone, James Boriels, G. S. Bold, A. Reed Byerly.—C.—Mrs. Leslie Cotton, J. H. Craven, Mrs. Critchley, John W. Croker, Harvey du Cros, Jr.—D.—E. J. Dater, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Diegenstech.—E.—Miss Fannie Elliott, T. E. Eugene, Charles J. Eugene, James W. Eugene.—F.—W. M. Farquhar, Henry Fisher, John Fisher, S. Fleisher, Robert N. Fowler, Mrs. R. D. Fowler, Albert F. Fuerst, C. Furber.—G.—H. Gandy, M. O. Gibson, Miss D. Gladstone, John Glenn, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Graham, W. S. Gray, Arthur Greg, Mrs. Greg.—H.—J. H. Harper, W. D. Hodson, J. G. Holt, E. Hollick, G. Hughes.—J.—Miss Johnson, Mr. Jewett, Louis Judels, Maurice Judels.—K.—Miss A. Kelly, C. H. Kennard, Joseph Kingsland, Richard A. Kipling.—L.—Charles F. Law, W. H. Lever, Mrs. Lever, W. Lever, Mrs. Lumb.—M.—Miss J. Mackay, Miss M. J. Mahony, W. J. Mahood, P. S. Mahood, Miss M. G. Martine, W. Mather, H. Cripps Matheson, J. T. McCall, Miss M. Mellors, W. Moncrieffe, J. S. Murdoch, Miss E. C. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Miss M. Murphy.—N.—Rev. T. M. Nabol.—O.—Miss O'Neill, Miss K. E. O'Neill.—P.—W. S. Pitcairn, John G. Porter, Robert P. Porter, James Pott, Jr., C. S. Powell, L. E. Prowse.—R.—Miss Jean L. Revert, E. Willard Roby, J. H. Rogers, S. H. Rosenberg, Mrs. Rosenberg, W. D. Ross, Alfred Rowe, T. F. Russell.—S.—J. Samuel, Mrs. Samuel, M. Samuel, Miss M. Saunderson, G. F. Sexton, Mrs. Sexton, Philip Shufeldt, S. Simon, D. B. Smith, J. M. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, W. Smith, S. T. Stephenson.—T.—Francisco Terry, Emilio Terry, R. Thompson, Lewis Tillotson, Miss M. Tillotson.—W.—Mrs. Walsh, W. T. Wells, A. Wettengel, Mrs. Wettengel, Miss Beatrice Wild, A. L. Wood, W. C. Wotton.—Y.—Mr. and Mrs. Escott Young.

### On the Lahn from Bremen.

A.—Marie Albert, Miss Adams.—B.—Emil Buddeberg, Mrs. Clara Bramsohn, Miss Naphtalie Bramsohn, Mrs. Bertha Bunzl, Ella Bunzl, Max Brock, Gustav A. Brachhausen, John Buck, Dr. James H. Breasted, Mrs. James H. Breasted, Miss Louise Buchwald.—C.—David Cohen.—D.—Mrs. R. A. Demmon, William Dannheim, Mr. Dolder.—E.—Capt. Alex Etholm, Hirsch Edelmann, Mrs. Bertha Edelmann, Otto Eilers.—F.—Mrs. F. E. Fitch, Miss Clara Fitch, Mr. Fitch, Theodore Frankel, Siegmund Friedmann, Mr. Fischer, Clara Fischeisen, L. Frankfield.—G.—Theodor Gibon, Mrs. Anna Gibon, Katchen Gibon, Anita Gibon, Louis Gails, Miss Emmi G. Griffin.—H.—Hermann Hillger, Paul Herfurth, Oscar Hesse, Heinrich Hashagen.—K.—Abel King, Bruno Oscar Klein, Mrs. Emmy Klein, Gretchen Klein, Carl Klein, Emanuel Koscherak, Frederic H. Knight, Moritz Kaufmann, Wolf Kahn, F. Kuhn, Mrs. Susanne Koloda.—M.—Col. William Mayer, Jacques Mayer, Mrs. Ida L. Moss, Miss Cora L. Moss, Miss M. Marlott, Louis Murr, Miss Sophie Marx, George Merkel, Carl Muhleisen, Miss Mathewg.—N.—R. Neuheuser.—R.—Miss Gertrude Ravenhorst, Oscar Rohde.—S.—Rudolf Sulzberger, Max Julius Sherhey, Miss Kiva Stanhope Steinmeyer, Adolf Stieren, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Maria C. Saxer, Mrs. Rebecca Steffens, Peter Steffens, Miss Dora Stemmler, Adolf Semiher, Wilhelm Schoenemann, Joseph Steiger.—T.—Miss Mary Tiedemann, Fritz Tillmann.—V.—Frank Vesper, Prof. Vogt.—W.—F. W. Wiegmann Miss Helene Wunnenberg, Arnold Wolff, Charles Wehber, R. Watts, Mrs. R. Watts, Mr. Wolter.

## *THE WEATHER FORECAST.*

WASHINGTON, March 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather, northerly winds becoming variable, slightly warmer in the interior.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, fair weather, northerly winds shifting to easterly, slight changes in temperature.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to easterly. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair weather, slightly warmer, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, northeasterly winds, warmer. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly winds, slight changes in temperature. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair weather, but with increasing cloudiness, southeasterly winds, warmer in northern portions. LOUISIANA, fair, but partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northeast portion, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, brisk and high south to west winds. ARKANSAS, cloudy, but generally fair, winds shifting to south, slightly warmer. TENNESSEE, cloudy weather, easterly winds, warmer in northern portion. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southeast winds. WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO, fair, winds shifting to southeast, slightly warmer.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, slightly warmer and fair, winds shifting to easterly. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, but partly cloudy, warmer, southerly winds, increasing to brisk. LOWER and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly with increasing force. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer and increasing southerly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, warmer, generally fair, brisk southerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portions, brisk and high southerly winds, shifting to westerly. COLORADO, fair, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, but probably showers in northern portion, southerly winds, warmer in eastern and cooler in northwestern portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, south to west winds, slight changes in temperature Friday. NORTH DAKOT and MONTANA, partly cloudy with local showers, westerly winds, colder Friday night.

The barometer continues high over the lake regions; it has risen east of the Mississippi and has fallen decidedly on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and also on the North Pacific coast. It continues unusually low north of Montana. It is warmer throughout the central valleys and the interior of the Southern States. Fair weather prevails in all districts, but the cloudiness has increased in the Southwest and the lower Missouri Valley. Fair weather will continue generally east of the Mississippi, with slowly rising temperature.

## *NEW CORPORATIONS.*

Rochester, Charlotte and Manitou Railroad Company, to operate the old Grand View Beach Railroad, lately sold at auction. The line extends from the village of Charlotte to Manitou, both in Monroe County; capital, $100,000; Directors—Michael Doyle, Charles W. Briggs, Otis H. Robinson, Valentine Fleckenstein, Emmett H. Crain, Martin Beattie, George L. Brown, and Jacob Odenbach of Rochester, and Lewis Warfield of Detroit, Mich.

Bloomingdale Creamery Association of Bloomingdale, Essex County; capital, $4,000; Directors—S. W. Barnard, J. P. Mulligan, C. Dewey, John Jenkins, and W. J. Gillespie of Bloomingdale.

Southwick Oil and Grease Company of Rochester; capital, $1,000; Directors—T. C. Southwick, S. B. Hunt, and Helen F. Sickels of Rochester.

New-York and Missouri River Railroad Company of New-York City, to promote the building of railroads; capital, $1,000; Directors—Thomas W. Osborn, Dwight L. Hubbard, and John Ford of New-York City.

### Harvard's Only Hope for Football.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Capt. Brewer notified the candidates for next Fall's Harvard eleven yesterday that all further training would be given up for the present. This indicates that football at Harvard is practically dead, and a revival is very uncertain.

There will be no more intercollegiate contests, no more chances to whip Yale or wipe out the defeat inflicted by Pennsylvania last Fall. On the contrary, Harvard men must be content with a series of class games hereafter on Soldiers' Field for the championship of Harvard University. The students, as a body, are stupified at the turn of affairs. It is hard for them to give up the Harvard-Yale game and the trip to Springfield.

There is but one hope left, and, slight as it is, the whole weight of student opinion is clinging on this last straw. The students feel that the corporation alone can save the game, and they await the possible action of that body.

# MONMOUTH TRACK SOLD

## Bought In by Representatives of the Withers's Estate.

## LITTLE BIDDING FOR THE PROPERTY

### The Sale Under Foreclosure Proceedings by Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Four Lots Fetch Only $72,000.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 21.—The Monmouth Park race track, with the hotel and other property connected with the track was sold to-day. There was a large attendance at the sale, which was conducted at the Court House. The crowd was composed mostly of persons drawn to the scene by curiosity, as but few bidders appeared. Racing men took but little interest in the sale, and with the exception for a single lot there was no competition. The prices bid were extremely low, and the entire amount bid is but a drop toward what the track and its belongings cost to build.

Henry P. White, Special Master in Chancery, acted as auctioneer, and conducted the sale. The property was divided into four lots for the convenience of bidders, who were expected to appear at the sale. The first lot put up for bids was that containing the old and new race tracks. It consisted of 590 acres of land. On the land besides the tracks were the stands, including the expensive structure built a few years ago; the club house, the stabling sheds, and a number of dwelling houses.

When the auctioneer opened the sale, the description of this lot was read off, and bids asked for. Judge A. C. Monson and A. J. Cassatt at once offered fifty thousand dollars. There was no other bid, and after a vain wait the auctioneeer knocked down the splendid property to the bidders at their own price.

Lot No. 2, containing about twenty acres of ground, on part of which is the hotel, was next offered. The property is situated on a branch of the Shrewsbury River. The hotel is a modern structure, with all the facilities and comforts of a Summer hotel, and with accommodations for 160 guests. Ten thousand dollars was the price offered for this property. The same bidders appeared. Again there was no higher bid, and again the property went to them at their bottom price.

The yearling stables, with the forty acres of ground about them, was lot three. Ten thousand dollars was offered for this by Lucien Appleby. Augustus Carson, nephew of D. D. Withers, at once advanced the price by one hundred dollars, and for a moment there was interest, because it was thought there might be a fight for the property, but the bidding stopped there. Mr. Appleby refused to advance the price, and shook his head when urged to do so. The property went to Mr. Carson.

Lot 4, a piece of property containing four and a half acres of land near Oceanport was bid in without opposition by Mr. Cassatt, and Mr. Monson. The bid was $2,500 There are two houses on the property.

The sale was held under foreclosure proceedings brought by the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The property thus sold under the hammer to-day was one of the finest race tracks in America. It was designed by the late D. D. Withers, who built it. He aimed to have the greatest racing track in the world, and the track was his ideal. The new track, as it was designated to distinguish it from the old track, was fired, raced on on July 4, 1890. The blue laws of New-Jersey were revived, and Mr. Withers closed the track sooner than violate the law.

The property is very valuable to any one who can hold it until there is a change in the racing laws of the State.

Judge A. C. Monson, one of those who bid in the property to-day, is the executor of the Withers estate. There was a bonded mortgage of $460,000 on the property. Of this amount the Withers estate held about $384,000 worth. The syndicate which held the other sixth of the total had received no interest in two years, and it was to protect them that the Trust Company forced the sale. The property is now held in its entirety by the Wither's estate. The movable effects were sold some time ago at auction, and were bid in by a man supposed to represent the Withers' heirs.

# CLOSE OF THE KELLOGG SALE.

### The 295 Head of Horses Sold Fetched in the Aggregate $63,025.

Considering that nearly 250 horses had passed under the hammer during the first three days of the Kellogg sale, the wind-up yesterday showed a very fair market. There were more small lots than had been offered earlier in the week, and neither records nor pedigrees were as attractive as those that appeared in the first part of the catalogue.

None of those sold yesterday got into four figures, and the top price was $750 for the bay mare Charity. She was brought here from Michigan last year, and showed some fast trials at Fleetwood long before the regular racing season began. She was bought by John Rudd, recently known as the leader of the opposition to the State Trotting Board in the Driving Club of New-York. Afterward Charity became the property of W. M. Halstead, a publisher in this city, who has a stock farm at Great Barrington, Mass. It is not likely that Mr. Halstead made any money from his investment, and E. S. Wells, who now owns the mare, seemed greatly pleased with his bargain. Mr. Wells has a number of well-bred trotters at Glenmore, N. J.

Mr. Halstead also sold the fashionably-bred filly Iona Nutwood, her dam, Iona, 2:17½, being already a producer, besides being a daughter of Alcyone, out of famous old Jessie Pepper. David Bonner, who is a deep student of pedigrees, and a practical horseman as well, was caught by this wealth of good blood and secured this aristocratic miss for $425. Speaking of this afterward, Auctioneer Kellogg said: "Think what such a gilt-edged one would have brought a few years ago."

The second highest price of the day was $675, paid for Fanny Wilkes, a mare of eleven years, with a fast record at the pace and a much slower one trotting. Her purchaser was Peter Manee, who started life as a sailor, then took to steering trotters, and devotes the Winter season to the lofty occupation of steeple climbing. When asked for whom he had purchased this double-gaited performer, Manee replied: "I bought her for myself. I'm going to drive her. Come down tomorrow morning and see me paint the flag-pole on top of the twenty-four-story building at the corner of Spruce and Nassau Streets."

Two well-bred young mares brought $430 each—Aldale, a shapely filly by Alcantara, and Topsy, a six-year-old by Sweepstakes. The former goes to Scranton and J. S. Ferguson, a local stable keeper, selected Topsy for one of his clients.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., was present early in the forenoon and bought a couple for use on the road. One of these, Flower Girl, has a short pedigree, but is a good-looking mare, and the other, Electress, and bred at Palo Alto Farm. The two cost Mr. Lorillard only $400, and, as each mare is 16 hands high, they will make a serviceable pair.

About the best exhibition of speed yesterday was shown at the night sale by the stallion Hampshire, a son of Ben Franklin. He is a typical Morgan, and is said to have cost his former owners $4,000. S. M. Klotz, a Brooklyn trainer, got this speedy trotter, who is credited with a trial of 2:20, for the small sum of $210.

A few of the horses sold earlier in the week were put up again for various reasons. One of these was the bay gelding Gordon, who brought $300 on Wednesday, and dropped down to $220 when he came under the hammer a second time.

Horses that brought $100 or more are as follows:

CONSIGNMENT OF AUSTIN A. WRIGHT, HIGHTSTOWN N. J.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tressa, br. m., (1887,) by Draco Medium-Dimah, by Jupiter; H. P. Imly, Allentown, N. J. | 210 |
| Orphan Girl, b. m., (1890,) by Common Sense-Dinah, by Jupiter; C. R. Fitch, New-York | 145 |
| Ingomar M., 2:28½, b. g., (1888,) by Draco Medium-Dinah, by Jupiter | 225 |
| Sister Sara, b. m., (1891,) by Brother G.-Snip, by Siberian; James Brown, New-York | 150 |
| Flower Girl, br. m., (1887,) by Draco Medium-dam untraced; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., New-York | 200 |

CONSIGNMENT FROM BELLE MEADE STOCK FARM, BELLE MEADE, N. J.

| | |
|---|---|
| Electress, gr. m., (1886,) by Will Crocker-Julia, by Miller's St. Clair; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., New-York | 290 |
| May S. Patchen, b. f., (1892,) by Oxalite-Sibyl, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; William Sparks, Jr., New-York | 160 |

CONSIGNMENT OF W. F. REDMOND, MADISON, N. J.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saint Simmons, b. s., (1892,) by Simmons-Leda, by Aberdeen; W. Truhella, Meriden, Conn | 100 |
| School Boy, br. s., (1889,) by Pancoast-School Girl, by Mambrino Patchen; Frank Fox, New-York | 100 |
| Harlent, b. g., (1891,) by Woodnut-Kitty Hayes, by Judge Hayes; C. B. Conant, Newark | 110 |
| Trenchard, b. g., (1891,) by Bavarian-Little Dot, by Dictator; J. Hinch, Madison, N. J. | 100 |

CONSIGNMENT OF D. W. EASTON, TICONDEROGA, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Empire Wilkes, ch. g., (1891,) by Emperor Wilkes-Lady Lake, by Deucalion; B. H. Sexton, New-York | 140 |
| Lake George Girl, ch. f., (1892,) by Deucalion, Jr.-Martha Parker, by Ben Franklin; George Barber, Jersey City | 100 |

CONSIGNMENT OF GUY MILLER, CHESTER, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lena Ruth, b. f., (1891,) by Darlington, dam by Billy; George Francis, Boston, Mass. | 150 |

CONSIGNMENT OF T. A. McMANUS, LANSINGBURG, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daisy, b. m., (1888,) by Henry C. Gracie, by American Ethan; J. H. Daley, Lee, Mass. | 250 |
| Pilsner Boy, br. g., (1888,) by Tristan-Volunteer Maid, by Volunteer; J. H. Osterhout, Melrose, N. Y. | 175 |
| Badinage, b. g., (1891,) by Elected-Fulton Maid, by Clay Pilot; D. Christie, New-York | 230 |

CONSIGNMENT OF R. BAKER, WATKINS, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dora Thorne, blk. m., (1889,) by Egthorne-Dora B., by Ashland Chief; Howard Seabold, Lehighton, Penn. | 175 |
| Bay gelding, breeding not given; W. Scott, New-York | 220 |
| Maple Leaf, ch. m., (1890,) by Macey-Miss Chief, by Pocahontas Abdullah; W. J. Maxwell, New-York | 220 |
| Aldale, b. f., (1891,) by Alcantara-Sue, by Thorndale; J. W. Roderick, Scranton, Penn. | 430 |

CONSIGNMENT OF C. W. KELLOGG, NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crystal, b. m., (1885,) by Lockwood-Keepsake, by Tattersall; A. M. Skidmore, Beekman, N. Y. | 100 |

CONSIGNMENT OF PETER C. KELLOGG, NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Question, b. s., (1890,) by Dictator-Starina, by Starin Medium; R. A. Beatty, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | $100 |
| Full Cry, b. g., (1891,) by Noblesse-Starina, by Starin Medium; W. H. Stanford, New-York | 115 |

CONSIGNMENT OF WILLIAM M. HALSTED, NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charity, 2:20¾, b. m., (1888,) by Bob Link-Zoe, by Dauntless; E. S. Wells, Glenmore, N. J. | $750 |
| Iona Nutwood, ch. f., (1893,) by Nutwood-Iona, by Alcyone; David Bonner, New-York | 425 |

CONSIGNMENT OF SAMUEL WILKINS, CHESTER, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joe Hoyt, blk. g., (1887,) by Polonius-Nellie, said to be by Major Edsall; W. M. Koch, New-York | $145 |
| Kariena, b. m., (1890,) by Damo-Argalia, by Rochester; W. F. Moore, New-York | 130 |
| George, b. g., (1886,) said to be by a son of Guy Miller, dam untraced; D. B. Butler, New-York | 100 |
| Gaylord S., br. g., (1890,) by Despot-Dolly V., by Black Star; C. Kuhns, New-York | 250 |

CONSIGNMENT OF L. F. PETTEE, NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Waltina, b. m., (1889,) by Sir Walter-Idolina, by Idol Gift; R. Wulfers, New-York | $180 |
| Deerfield Boy, b. g., (1891,) by Deerfield-Guena, by Mambrino King; James Smith, New-York | 160 |

CONSIGNMENT OF ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, STONY FORD, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Topsy, blk. m., (1889,) by Sweepstakes-Dinah, by David Bonner; J. S. Ferguson, New-York | $430 |
| Daisy, blk. m., (1890,) by Thurman-Dinah, by David Bonner; Dr. Peter Hughes, Brooklyn | 100 |

MISCELLANEOUS CONSIGNMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Red Hook, ch. s., (1887,) by Kentucky Prince-Hettie, by George Wilkes; George A Waldorf, Hurleyville, N. Y. | $175 |
| Daisy Whipple, b. m., (1888,) said to be by Steve Whipple, dam said to be Daisy Vernon, by Tom Vernon; F. McKay, Brooklyn | 130 |
| Gordon, 2:26¾, b. g., (1888,) by Sorrento-Belle of Pawlett, by Warr Hewlett; Fiss & Doerr, New-York | 220 |
| Hampshire, b. s., (1885,) by Ben Franklin-Dolly Richards, by Blackstone; S. M. Klotz, Brooklyn | 210 |
| Fanny Wilkes, 2:36, (2:19¾, pacing,) b. m. (1884,) by Coronet-Lucy Lockwood, by Swift; Stephen A. Douglas; Peter Manee, New-York | 675 |
| Chestnut gelding (1890) by Don Wilkes-Martha, by Young Jim; H. Ingersoll, New-York | 350 |
| General, b. g., (1888,) pedigree unknown; J. De Long, Brooklyn | 140 |

Total for seventy-five head.....$10,505
Average per head, $140.
Total for 295 head, (four days).....$63,025
Average per head, $213.65.

# READY FOR THE HOUSE.

### The Gray Bill to be Reported To-day —Some Amendments.

ALBANY, March 21.—The sub-committee of the Codes Committee of the Assembly, which has for a week had the Gray Racing bill under consideration, presented to the full committee to-day their suggestions for amendments to the bill. The suggestions were to the effect that the granting of licenses to tracks on which there may be running races shall be placed in the hands of a commission to be appointed by the Governor, to last of three men, to serve for five years without compensation.

A further suggestion of the sub-committee was that it recognizes the fact that The Jockey Club has daily supervision over the races, and that as it would be in a position to promptly detect fraud or any violation of the provisions of the law, the right be continued in The Jockey Club to suspend or revoke such licenses, such suspension or revocation to be subject to review by the State Commission, whose action should be final.

For at least two hours after the sub-committee presented its report the main committee discussed the question in executive session. The committee finally decided to report the bill to the House, but not exactly in conformity with the suggestions of the sub-committee. It was agreed that the bill be amended so that it would call for the appointment of a committee of three by the Governor to license racing associations, the Commissioners to serve five years without pay. The suggestion of the sub-committee that The Jockey Club have power to revoke licenses was not concurred in, and, instead, an amendment was inserted in the bill that the power to revoke licenses be possessed only by the commission.

A compromise with The Jockey Club was, however, inserted in the bill, to the effect that the rules and regulations of racing shall be prescribed by it.

Another important amendment repeals in all its effects the Ives Pool bill. The last amendment is to the effect that the State tax shall be 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of racing associations. As amended, the bill will be reported to the House to-morrow favorably and ordered reprinted.

### Morning Road Ride for Ladies.

One feature of the Belmont Riding Academy, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, that ladies enjoy very much is the "road ride" every Monday at 10:30. Some of the excellent riders of the academy are Miss Julia Hansing, Mrs. J. Wolf, Mrs. Stein, Mrs. Dr. Campbell, the Misses Barth, and Miss Chattman.

Mrs. Stein has a very handsome habit of gray, which she had made abroad. Most of the ladies of this school wear boots when riding. Mrs. Stein is also quite an expert tandem rider. Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Detmold also ride tandem. Their habits are of dark, heavy cloth, derby hats, and boots. Every Thursday evening there is a general music ride by about twenty young ladies and gentlemen, military drill forming part of the programme, ending with a quadrille on horseback. The commander is J. F. Rankin.

The last Thursday in April will end the season for ring rides. Then the out-of-door runs will commence.

### Dacotah Eligible for the Derby.

The question as to the eligibility of a gelding entry to the English Derby was raised last week through the announcement that Mr. P. Lorillard had entered his two-year-old gelding Dacotah II., by Onondaga, dam Sophronia, a full brother to Locohatchee, in the classic event. The Spirit of the Times cabled to the Messrs. Weatherby, London, publishers of The English Racing Calendar, with the following result:

Spirit of The Times, New-York:
Geldings are eligible for entry in Derby.
WEATHERBY.

Although the conditions of the Derby are explicit enough as they read, "For three-year-olds, colts, nine stone, fillies eight stone nine pounds," the matter raised quite a little flurry. Old and experienced racing men stoutly maintained they had always understood a gelding could not start for the event. Recourse to the records by the persons interested brought little consolation, for while plenty of instances were found where geldings had started in the Derby, the question with them still remained as to whether such entries had been made as geldings or as entire colts.

The Messrs. Weatherby's cable leaves no further room for argument. The entry of Dacotah II. has no doubt been duly recorded, and the parties to the contention will doubtless now unite in a hearty wish that through this youngster Mr. Lorrilard may a second time win the greatest and most coveted of turf prizes.

### Thoroughbred Imperatrice Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—The thoroughbred brood mare Imperatrice, dam of Eugenia, Shandon Bells, and Ralph Bayard, died on the farm of her owner, Judge H. Mulligan, in this county, last night. She was by imported Westminster, dam Inverary.

# CLIQUE BOWLERS IN FORM.

### Won Two Games in the Harlem Republican Club Series.

Phoenix No. 2, Lotus, and Clique teams were the contestants in the Harlem Republican Club tournament, rolled at the Harlem Republican Club alleys, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. Clique's five found the Phoenix boys very easy prey in the first game, defeating them with 44 pins to spare. The Lotus team won the second game by 5 pins.

The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

PHOENIX NO. 2 CLIQUE.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| McLean | 2 | 4 | 4 | 150 |
| Pearse | 1 | 6 | 3 | 161 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 4 | 4 | 150 |
| Lefferts | 2 | 5 | 3 | 161 |
| Currie | 1 | 4 | 5 | 135 |
| Total | 8 | 23 | 19 | 757 |

CLIQUE.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Watkins | 1 | 3 | 6 | 127 |
| Fox | 4 | 4 | 2 | 174 |
| Ford | 1 | 8 | 1 | 168 |
| Buckbee | 3 | 5 | 2 | 168 |
| Romer | 3 | 4 | 3 | 164 |
| Total | 12 | 24 | 14 | 801 |

FRAMES.

Phoenix No. 2 .. 72 152 219 296 365 446 529 617 701 757
Clique .. ....76 164 240 318 409 483 559 642 718 801

Average—Phoenix No. 2, 131 2-5; Clique, 160 1-5. Umpires—E. Gaedle and Dr. Palmer. Scorers—Dr. W. C. Hands and W. A. Little.

SECOND GAME.

LOTUS.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hands | 5 | 4 | 1 | 200 |
| Keys | 3 | 3 | 4 | 162 |
| Gaddis | 1 | 4 | 5 | 137 |
| Lamb | 6 | 3 | 1 | 206 |
| Purdy | 3 | 4 | 3 | 162 |
| Total | 18 | 18 | 14 | 867 |

PHOENIX NO. 2.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| McLean | 4 | 5 | 1 | 198 |
| Pearse | 5 | 3 | 2 | 170 |
| Hamilton | 0 | 6 | 4 | 141 |
| Lefferts | 3 | 4 | 3 | 173 |
| Currie | 4 | 4 | 2 | 180 |
| Total | 16 | 22 | 12 | 862 |

FRAMES.

Lotus .....103 198 284 381 459 531 605 691 785 867
Phoenix No. 2 77 168 260 347 432 512 587 684 768 862

Averages—Lotus, 173 2-5; Phoenix No. 2, 172 2-5. Scorers—F. Schwab and F. E. R. Sewin. Umpires—E. W. Bradbury and C. H. Nafew.

THIRD GAME.

CLIQUE.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Watkins | 6 | 2 | 2 | 208 |
| Fox | 1 | 5 | 4 | 146 |
| Ford | 1 | 6 | 3 | 154 |
| Buckbee | 2 | 5 | 3 | 163 |
| Romer | 4 | 4 | 2 | 183 |
| Total | 14 | 24 | 16 | 824 |

LOTUS.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hands | 1 | 7 | 3 | 154 |
| Keys | 3 | 2 | 5 | 147 |
| Gaddis | 6 | 2 | 2 | 200 |

# The New-York Times.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d St-4th Av—8:15—Readings by George Riddle.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—11:00 A. M.—The Ragan Lectures.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—3 P. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Nancy & Co.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-42d St—2:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Ups and Downs of Life.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—All for Her.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Niobe.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—German Opera, Die Meistersinger.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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### YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

| | 1894. | 1895. | | 1894. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 45 | 33 | 3:30 P. M. | 48 | 40 |
| 6 A. M. | 45 | 29 | 6 P. M. | 47 | 41 |
| 9 A. M. | 45 | 30 | 9 P. M. | 47 | 36 |
| 12 M. | 47 | 39 | 12 P. M. | 50 | 32 |

Average temperature yesterday.....35
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .....46¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....37½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

### PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

### A MAD UNDERTAKING.

The Republicans of the Senate behave like madmen. They spent some hours yesterday in gnashing their teeth at Senator Reynolds, and in devising plans to punish him—a frivolous waste of time and temper, for they have urgent need of sober sitting in council to measure more accurately than was possible in their hasty caucus the magnitude and nature of the task they have undertaken.

Prophecy is rash, and especially so when it concerns a New-York Legislature, but we venture the opinion that not only will the Lexow Police bills fail to become laws, but that the bills of the Committee of Ten will be recalled from committee and forced to enactment.

Let the Republican Senators consider their situation calmly and ask themselves whether it is not an impossible one. They advanced the Lexow bills to a third reading yesterday, but only by abandoning one of the positions of their caucus in order to obtain the vote of Senator Stapleton. Mr. Reynolds voted with the Democrats against them. They won over the vote of Lamy at the last moment. Now these bills cannot come up for final passage before Wednesday or Thursday of next week. They must be printed and lie three days on the desks of the Senators. Can they hold all their votes until the middle of next week? Can they hold Lamy, who declared that he would vote against the bills if Mayor Strong opposed them, which he does? Will they dare face the scandal of trying to get Democratic votes? Do they expect that the pressure upon them of the people of this city and of the anti-Platt Republicans throughout the State will be easily withstood?

The chances are very much against even the passage of the bills by the Senate and Assembly.

But if they pass they must come to Mayor Strong, who will have fifteen days to formulate his objections and arouse public sentiment in his support. Mr. Carter, Mr. Root, Mr. Larocque, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Beaman, Mr. Rives, Mr. Delafield, and Mr. Hornblower declare the provision relating to the appointment of Police Commissioners unconstitutional. This is pretty high authority and plenty of it. The Mayor will send the bills back without his approval. The Legislature may have the hardihood to pass them again. But what will Gov. Morton do? Why, veto the bills, of course. He is practically committed to use the veto power where the Mayor disapproves.

To get these measures on the statute book looks like up-hill work, gentlemen of the Senate. You show most uncommon want of practical and political wisdom in attempting it. It is not surprising that stories of boodle and bribery are heard at Albany. The stories are probably untrue, but they fit the situation wonderfully. Legislators who have been "seen" will often butt their heads against a stone wall.

While these bills must almost certainly fail, we regard it as scarcely less certain that the Committee of Ten's bills will become laws. The people of this city want them enacted. They were drawn up by their authorized representatives. They are good and remedial measures. The Legislature will yield if the people put on the screws, and they will put on the screws and turn them until the last bone in the last Platt Senator is broken.

### THAT ALCOHOL PARAGRAPH.

Immediately after the final passage of the new tariff prominent Republican papers complained bitterly because the paragraph exempting from tax alcohol used in the arts and in medicinal compounds would break down the wood-alcohol industry. Now they complain because, owing to the failure of the Treasury Department to enforce the paragraph, the makers of wood alcohol, as The Philadelphia Press says, "have advanced their prices 20 cents per gallon." Our neighbor in Philadelphia remarks that "sick people who use medicines must pay this extra price." The Press can ascertain by inquiry, we think, that wood alcohol is not consumed by "sick people who use medicines." It might be used to some purpose by well persons who desired to become sick.

This paragraph, we are told, "was one of the provisions of the odious Wilson-Gorman Tariff act," and at the recent session "Congress refused to repeal it." Who caused it to be inserted in the Tariff act? The aged and sly Republican Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar. Who refused to permit the passage of the supplementary bill for the repeal of the paragraph? The Republicans of the Senate. All this is a matter of official record.

Having induced the Democratic Finance Committee to accept the paragraph, which he had offered as an amendment, the Senator from Massachusetts quietly retired to his State, leaving Senator Sherman to explain to the entrapped Democrats that the enforcement of it "would sacrifice the revenues of the Government to the amount of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year," and his other Republican associates to obstruct in all possible ways, and to prevent, the passage of the repeal bill. Our Republican friends should not attempt to conceal the real history of the alcohol paragraph.

### THE MONEY RATE.

There has been a good deal of comment, some interesting and some, we suppose, interested, as to what is called the "tightening" of money within the last ten days. The incident is worthy of attention, but is no cause for excitement in any direction. Loanable money is commanding somewhat better rates; the rates are steady and show a slight tendency to advance, but there is nothing like tight money. On the contrary, were the current rates compared with those of normal times and conditions, they would be regarded as easy. The change, such as it is, is the consequence of the relation between supply and demand. Fortunately the demand has improved—not very greatly and certainly not rapidly, but sufficient to show an improvement in general confidence, a rather greater readiness to use money in business enterprises, a slight addition to the activity of trade.

On the other hand, the supply has perceptibly diminished, through causes that are obvious enough. The operations of the bond syndicate have necessarily had that effect, and while it would be easy to exaggerate their influence, it may be assumed that the purpose of the contract entered into by the syndicate is furthered by steady money rates, and that nothing will be done by the syndicate to relax them. Those operations are certainly very important, because they grew out of the gravest financial crisis with which the Government has been brought face to face since the resumption of specie payments—or, more properly, specie redemption. It is the expectation of those who understand the situation best that the present firmer tone will be maintained by the demand for money due to the revival of trade. That would be a very desirable outcome, and there is every reason to count upon it. Meanwhile it is in that phase of the money market and not in any temporary influence exerted by the syndicate that the business men of the country are interested. We believe that they can contemplate it with reasonable confidence.

Meanwhile the statistics of the Sub-Treasury as to the kinds of money in which Government dues are paid in New-York throw some light on this question, and the inference from them is encouraging. There has been a notable change since the 1st of February. For the ten days ending Jan. 31 the receipts, which were heavy, were divided as follows:

| | Per Cent. |
|---|---|
| Silver certificates..... | 40.6 |
| Treasury notes..... | 5.0 |
| Greenbacks ..... | 53.6 |

There was also a minute fraction of gold, which may be disregarded.

For the ten days ending March 9 the receipts (which were light) were divided as follows:

| | Per Cent. |
|---|---|
| Silver certificates..... | 29.4 |
| Treasury notes..... | 1.4 |
| Greenbacks ..... | 69.2 |

The silver certificates and Treasury notes together had fallen off from 45.6 per cent. to 30.8 per cent., while greenbacks had risen from 53.6 per cent. to 69.2 per cent. This change is probably due to two causes. There has been an increased use for the silver certificates and Treasury notes in actual exchanges, and this increase is healthy and promising. Exactly how much it has amounted to cannot be said, because it has been accompanied by another factor, which is also encouraging—the increased confidence in the stability of the currency. The effect of such distrust as was checked by the loan of February is always to turn the current of silver certificates and Treasury notes, especially the latter, into the Treasury. That current has decidedly been checked. If affairs continue steadily in the course they have recently taken, it is not at all improbable that by the 1st of May gold will again take its way into the Treasury in the ordinary course of business.

### WHAT IS AN APPORTIONMENT "EXPERT"?

The joint committee of the Brooklyn Aldermen and the Kings County Supervisors, appointed to divide the county into twenty-one Assembly districts, proposes to make a long job of it, and has appointed an "expert," at $200 a month, to help it. The so-called "apportionment"—that is to say, the division into districts—has to be made on the second Tuesday in June, about two months and a half hence, and the process is made by the new Constitution an extremely simple one. We hardly see what there is for an expert to do except to apply the rule of "long division."

There are seven Senate districts in Kings County, and it is entitled to twenty-one Assemblymen under the new apportionment. The Constitution absolutely requires in such a case that every Assembly district shall be within the same Senate district, and that there shall be the same number of Assembly districts in each Senate district. In other words, all there is to do is to divide each of the Senate districts as defined in the Constitution into three Assembly districts, which makes the "sum" quite easy.

The Assembly districts must be "as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be, of convenient and contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable," and no "town" or city block "inclosed by streets or public ways" can be divided. No district can contain a greater excess of population over an adjoining one than the population of a "town or block therein adjoining such Assembly district." There is little chance for gerrymandering in dividing a Senate district into three Assembly districts under these restrictions. The only expertness needed is an expertness at figures such as the average grammar-school boy ought to possess. The "apportionment" is to be done by the "book of arithmetic" as closely as the fly of the land will admit, and the political complexion of blocks cannot be profitably studied. How is Mr. Morton to earn his $200 a month?

### NOT CONSOLING.

It is not at all improbable that the gentlemen who are getting together the floating elements of Mr. T. B. Reed's boom for 1896 look with bitterness on the possibility of Gov. Morton interfering with their eager industry. Their bitterness and that of Mr. Reed himself is not lessened by the consciousness that there were a few days, one may almost say a few hours, at the close of the last Congress when the Maine statesman did more to make Mr. Morton formidable than—with all respect for the Governor—that gentleman himself had up to that time done.

When the actual leader and would-be candidate of the Republicans stood trembling at the decision required of him on the gold bond bill; when he did all that he could quietly to defeat that bill; when he made a speech that left every one in the House doubtful as to his real intentions regarding it; when he sat silent in his seat until the first vote disclosed its certain defeat, and then on the second roll call recorded his vote in its favor, he made a very bad mess of his Presidential scheming. He convinced all intelligent observers—and there are many with the best reasons for watching him—that he could not be counted on, that, however clear in conviction and intelligent in his personal views, he was a trimmer. And that is what, as to the financial honor of the country, no one would dare to say of Gov. Morton.

### THE LEXOW POLICE BILLS.

Senator Lexow made the extraordinary statement yesterday that his police bills differed in no substantial way from those originally proposed by his committee and are now approved by the population south of the Harlem, notwithstanding the fact that both of them have been radically changed in essential respects and have been opposed here from first to last. They were both extremely objectionable as first submitted. One is less so and the other far more so now. One bill at first provided for the appointment of a commission by the Governor of the State to reorganize the police force of the city. Nothing could be worse in principle and motive than that. It was a studied affront to Mayor Strong. A plain intimation that Gov. Morton would not assent to such a scheme led to the first change, giving the appointment of the commission to the Mayor. Now the bill provides that the regular Police Commissioners shall do the reorganizing and deprives the Mayor even of the power first allowed him of approving or disapproving of the removals to be made from the force.

This measure must be construed with the other in order to be understood. The purpose of the two is to retain a political bi-partisan Police Board in this city, over which the Mayor will have no control, and to give it complete power in creating vacancies in the force and filling them to the satisfaction of politicians. The Commission bill continues the present four-headed board and makes the equal partisan division obligatory, and it contains a pestilent provision for election and appointment which would insure the control of the department by politicians hereafter in spite of public sentiment and independent voting. It aims to place this great municipal department beyond the reach of the people and of the Mayor of their choice, and to plunge it into politics irretrievably. Its provisions regarding appointments to the force are contrived with this special view, under a thin disguise of civil service regulation, for it gives the framing of rules, the conduct of examinations, and the making of selections into the complete and unrestricted control of the bi-partisan commission.

These two Lexow bills, taken together, are as bad as bad can be. They are opposed to reform of the Police Department, they are hostile to the non-partisan idea of municipal administration, and they are diametrically contrary not only to the "reform sentiment and action" represented by the Committee of Seventy, the Committee of Ten, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Good Government organizations, but to the "desires of the people" of every class and party in this city. No such legislation can be thrust down the throat of New-York City.

### THE NEW SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

All accounts agree that Mr. Aiken of Cincinnati, who has been appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury to succeed the intractable Mr. O'Rourke, is an architect of much higher professional standing than has ordinarily been chosen for the place. In fact, since the office was established—if it can properly be said ever to have been established, and especially since Mullet began to magnify it, a quarter of a century ago—not more than two or three of the incumbents of it have acquired reputation or success in private practice either before or after they held the place. In fact, one of them, who has the highest professional rank, retired from the office twenty years ago on the express ground that he could not do himself justice, and that he was not willing to be judged by the architectural work that he had been compelled to produce under the conditions and distractions of his purely administrative duties. Within the past few months another architect of standing, in response to a suggestion that he might be appointed, asked permission to investigate the workings of the office, and, having investigated them, reported at some length the reasons which made it impossible for him, and, in his judgment, for any architect with a reputation to lose or to gain, to take a place which, theoretically, ought to be the ultimate fulfillment of a professional ambition, since the Supervising Architect of the Treasury has far more money to disburse in building and far more costly and important buildings to erect than any private practitioner in the United States.

It is therefore not at all likely that Mr. Aiken, whatever his own architectural abilities may be, will succeed in effecting any real improvement in the character of our national building, which all competent observers agree is a disgrace to the country. As things are now, an artistic architect is simply wasted in the Supervising Architect's office. A good man of business, acquainted with building, and with no personal pretensions or ambitions as a designer, would probably render as good service as anybody could render in the present absurd and irrational condition of the law governing the office. That the law is absurd and irrational is as well recognized now by the authorities of the Treasury Department as by the body of architects who have for years been trying to get it rationalized. But there is always some preposterous Congressman who stops the way. Two or three years ago this malefactor was Senator Vest of Missouri, who did his best to nullify the law by inserting a provision that unsuccessful competitors should not be paid, and thus converting the authorized competitions into lotteries in which no architects who had any other business would take chances. Nevertheless, the public spirit of the architects who had pushed the bill triumphed even over Vest, and architects who would not ordinarily have entered competitions would have competed at their own expense in order to bring in a better system but for an unfortunate dispute between the Treasury Department and the Institute of Architects. After this a bill that seemed to conciliate all interests concerned and that had the support of the architects and the Treasury was introduced, and this was obstructed by a Congressman named Bankhead of Alabama, who may have had real though not producible reasons for his opposition or who may have acted from mere ignorance and dunderheadedness. Whichever it may have been, it is, of course, unlikely that a member of Congress from Missouri or Alabama should be held to any effective responsibility for a little thing like helping to degrade the public architecture of the country and to render it a laughing stock to foreigners and a means for debauching the taste of the natives. Until we arrive at some method by which the architectural ability of the country can be put at the service of the Government there can be no real improvement, and until that time comes a competent architect who is induced to accept the place of Supervising Architect is destined to waste his own talents, without any good result to himself or to the public.

We hear from Albany that the Republicans hope to get one or two Democratic Senators to vote for the Lexow Police bills. Who is to pay the bribe money, Platt? Or will it come out of the police corruption fund?

Brooklyn is to be congratulated. To suspend a criminally negligent Inspector of Buildings before any lives have been lost is better than to wait, according to the New-York fashion, till afterward, and then indict him for manslaughter.

Sincere sympathy should be extended to Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia, who is in a state of great grief because a Massachusetts Senator has charged him with showing ordinary courtesy to a negro whom the exigencies of official life forced him to meet in circumstances semi-social. The Governor hastens to deny the accusation, and sternly rebukes his calumniator.

The indicted Police Captains would seem to have made a mistake in electing to stand or fall together, and to conduct their defense as a sort of joint stock affair. Such a course suggests that none of them thinks he has a better chance of proving his innocence than any of the others. This is a most dangerous admission, if the general impression about the department as a whole is at all well founded, and it makes extremely difficult the maintenance of a belief that here and there an officer has managed to escape the prevailing corruption. That a good many of these men are guilty is morally certain; that all of them are willing to stake their official lives on the same hazard is ominous.

Feminine logic, as illustrated by the women of Cadiz and Cartagena, is truly impressive. The Reina Reg nte, they declare, was lost because she was at sea, and she was at sea because certain Moorish diplomats, after visiting Spain, had to be taken home, a task which the great ironclad had just accomplished when she encountered the fatal storm. From these premises the women have drawn the conclusion that the Moors are responsible for the wreck, and cry for vengeance on their dusky, pagan heads.

#### Outrageous.

From The Hartford Courant, (Rep.)

The New-York Press furnished a very unpleasant object lesson on the importance of judicious editing yesterday.

It published a leading article—under the caption, "Mr. Cleveland's Millions"—insinuating that the President of the United States profited pecuniarily by the recent sale of bonds, bracketing his name with that of William M. Tweed, and calling upon the next Congress to make "an unequivocal investigation" into the sources of his private fortune.

We'd be sorry to believe that the fingers of one hand would not suffice for counting the American newspapers, making any pretension to character and responsibility, into whose columns an article of this sort could by possibility have gained admittance.

Such an outrage to a President of the United States is an outrage to all Americans, without distinction of politics.

#### Private Bank in New-Orleans Closed.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 21.—The Phillips J. Greene Bank closed to-day. Mr. Greene came here from Denver last Fall and announced himself a very wealthy capitalist, with an intention of entering the banking business here.

He lived sumptuously, got an introduction to the best financial circles, and on Feb. 1 opened his bank. Deposits were received and the bank began to prosper.

Mr. Greene became ill several weeks ago and went to St. Louis for treatment, leaving no instructions as to the payment of his bills. As these matured, they were presented, but left unpaid.

A provisional seizure of the bank was made by the landlord for $12,000 to-day, and other creditors filed suits.

The officials of the bank declare that every cent of the deposits will be paid.

#### Another Blackie Story.

Among the stories told about the late Prof. Blackie of Edinburgh is one of a notification on the blackboard of his lecture room to the effect that "the classes will not meet to-morrow." One of Blackie's pupils deleted the "c" in the word classes, and the sentence then read: "The lasses will not meet to-morrow." Prof. Blackie, on seeing what had been done, simply rubbed out another letter—the letter "L." An old student, contributing some reminiscences to The Edinburgh Dispatch, says that Prof. Blackie told him that the story was an invention.

### MR. WHITNEY'S DISPATCH TO THE TIMES

From The Syracuse Evening News.

Coming from a distinguished former head of the navy, thoroughly conversant with the international law as to rights on the high seas, and of the codes of the different naval powers, the opinion of Mr. Whitney will carry great weight in this country.

From The Hartford Times.

William C. Whitney speaks up, loud and clear, from his Winter retreat in Naples, in favor of a militant attitude on the part of the United States toward Spain in regard to Cuba. He does not say this in so many words, but he evidently wishes to be so understood by his remark. "You can gather what my opinion is," with which he concludes an expression of his indignation at the wrongs of Spanish rule in Cuba. Such a vigorous and notable declaration by the ex-Secretary of the Navy has not been heard from him since the time of the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1892. The feelings of a great many Americans, Democrats as well as Republicans, are echoed in the lively telegraphic letter from Mr. Whitney to The New-York Times, which we publish elsewhere.

From The Salem Gazette.

Ex-Secretary Whitney's cable to The New-York Times has the true American ring. It is refreshing in its outspoken condemnation of the gross insult to our flag by the Spanish naval officer. The time has fully arrived for the Republic to put a peremptory stop to the wanton proceedings in this line in Spanish-American waters.

From The New-London Telegraph.

Ex-Secretary Whitney is a man whom the whole country, regardless of political affiliation, always liked, and there is no ground for suspecting the respect and admiration he inspired while in office will be diminished by anything he has done since he left. He has expressed himself on the Alliance affair with a vigor and patriotism that pleases all true Americans. There is such a disposition in some quarters to sneer at anything that savors of vigorous love of country, that the more emphatically men of note put themselves on record as being determined to have their country occupy the first place in their hearts the better it will be for all.

From The Utica Observer.

The dispatch of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney to The New-York Times has a ring about it that will strike a responsive chord in every American heart.

From The Atlanta Journal.

Mr. Whitney is away over in Naples, but his cabled interview on the Spanish insult to our flag shows that his American blood is pulsing as strong and true as ever.

From The Portland Press.

No doubt Mr. Whitney is quite correct in characterizing Spain's Government of Cuba as a Government of brutality and outrage. The chief purpose of the Madrid Government is to squeeze out of her island province all that is possible in the way of revenue; and in furtherance of this design all sorts of exactions have been put upon the native Cubans.

From The Sun.

The enterprise of our neighbor, The New-York Times, has procured from the Hon. William C. Whitney an expression of patriotic opinion which has given keen pleasure to every American citizen who has read it, barring always the Godkin of The Evening Post.

### MISS SZUMOWSKA'S FIRST RECITAL

**A Pupil of Paderewski Makes a Pleasant Impression as a Pianist.**

Miss Antoinette Szumowska, a young Polish woman who has had the advantage of instruction from her distinguished countryman, Mr. Paderewski, made her first appearance as a pianist in America yesterday afternoon, when she gave a recital in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. An audience of considerable size had been secured to hear her, and she made a decidedly pleasing impression. Her programme was one that not only tested her ability as a player, but also the musical capacity of her audience. The list consisted of the following numbers: Sonata, Opus 100, Beethoven; Mendelssohn's "Frühlingslied," "Spinnerlied," and "Scherzo a Capriccia"; Schumann's "Carnaval," a nocturne, a mazourka, and the C minor scherzo by Chopin, Paderewski's "Thème Varié," Rubinstein's G major barcarolle, and Liszt's thirteenth rhapsody.

The young lady is plainly possessed of taste and of musical intelligence, and she has been well taught. Her technical equipment is quite sufficient for the conquest of the difficulties presented by her programme. She plays octaves with rapidity and accuracy, and her runs are crisp and smooth. She excels in the delicacies of piano playing rather than in its broader traits. Her tone is always round and sweet, and her style is, on the whole, distinguished by refinement and taste rather than by breadth or incisiveness. For instance, her reading of the sonata of Beethoven was not above the level of a first-class conservatory performance, except in her enunciation of the theme of the slow movement, which was a lovely piece of cantabile playing. Her "Spring Song" was very prettily played, but her "Spinnerlied" was delicate rather than sparkling. In the "Carnaval" she played some parts charmingly, but she had not the command of tone nor the breadth of style to make a climax in the march. She showed the results of Mr. Paderewski's teaching in her fingering and in her use of the pedals. Her playing is essentially feminine, but without being colorless.

#### Mr. Alvary's One Hundredth Siegfried.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night an extra performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" was given, and Herr Max Alvary appeared in the title rôle for the one hundredth time. The opportunity was seized by the artist's many friends and admirers to express their esteem and their approval of his labors. At the close of the first act one Dr. Vulpius, accompanied by two other gentlemen, followed Herr Alvary before the curtain. Dr. Vulpius, who used to be a fellow-townsman of Herr Alvary in Weimar, but is now a resident of this city, delivered an adulatory address in sonorous German. He complimented the tenor very highly, and expressed his regret that Herr Alvary was going away almost as forcibly as the hysterical young women did a few years ago. Then he presented the artist with a gold cigar box, from which no doubt in due time the Holy Roman empire will go up in smoke. Several ushers then threw wreaths upon the stage and Herr Alvary retired in good order. Another gentleman then appeared and requested all the persons in the house to sit still, because some one had a yearning desire to obtain a photograph of a representative Wagnerian audience. The curtain arose, and in the middle of the prehistoric cave of Mime stood a large camera. Piff! went a big flash light, the curtain descended, and the audience laughed as if the first act of "A Temperance Town" had just ended.

The performance did not differ in any of its essentials from those which preceded it. Herr Alvary gave an excellent performance of the young hero, though he demonstrated that one hundred representations had not taught him how to sing the music. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore.

#### "Cruelty" Not Just the Right Term.

A Berlin schoolmistress had last week the following conversation with a schoolboy, aged twelve: "You are very sleepy. What time did you go to bed?" "At 3 in the morning." "Why so late?" "At 9 in the evening my father sent me with cigarettes to the proprietor of a restaurant." "And why did you stay so long?" "Father forbade me to come home without the money for them. I had to wait in the restaurant till 11 before the proprietor came." "Did the time seem long to you?" "No, I drank a glass of beer; and, besides, there were beautiful girls there who sang songs." "Did you then go home?" "Yes, at 11:30. As it is a long way, I did not get home till 1 o'clock." "But how was it that you did not go to bed before 3?" "From 1 to 3 in the morning I was preparing my lessons for school." "Why don't you do this in the daytime?" "In the daytime I have to cut tobacco and roll cigarettes."

The London News, which publishes this story, gravely suggests that a society for the prevention of cruelty to children is wanted in Berlin.

### THE REAL OBJECTION TO THURSTON

It Is Said that He Tried to Weaken Mr. Willis's Influence with the Honolulu Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Gresham and Minister Thurston still cling to the policy of secrecy in regard to the demand for the latter's recall, and there is small likelihood of fresh information bearing on the subject until the reply of Minister Willis shall be received. Several days will elapse before the Honolulu mail steamer, which presumably bears the United States Minister's dispatch, will reach San Francisco. It is said by friends of the Administration who have known for weeks of the demand for Mr. Thurston's recall that the reasons ascribed to Secretary Gresham for desiring the withdrawal from Washington of Mr. Thurston are incorrect. A Senator who assumes to be well informed said to-night that Mr. Thurston's remarks and actions in opposition to the Administration practically had been ignored by Mr. Gresham up to the time that the trial of the conspirators was held in Honolulu.

When it was known that the revolutionists were to be tried before a military court, the State Department instructed Mr. Willis, our Minister to Hawaii, to keep a close watch on the proceedings, in order that full justice might be done Americans who might be implicated, the inference being that a military tribunal might not be as dispassionate as a civil one. Mr. Thurston, it is asserted, made these instructions the basis of representations designed to weaken the influence of Mr. Willis, and did not desist until the trials came to an end. It is reasonable to believe that the previous attitude of the Minister had become so distasteful to the State Department that the evidence of his secret work in relation to the trials was all that was required to bring down upon him the denunciation of the Secretary, which resulted in the complete severance of official and social relations.

It is believed that before Mr. Thurston shall take leave of Washington he will have something to say on the subject of his withdrawal which may bring out the entire story. The public became acquainted with the fact that Mr. Thurston was not agreeable to the State Department through Mr. Thurston. He has known that his recall was demanded, the refusal of the Secretary of State to receive him being sufficient assurance of the fact. He chose to anticipate the publication of the news by way of Honolulu and San Francisco by giving it out here. It is believed that he hoped to excite a hot opposition to his removal. His hope might have been gratified if Congress had remained in session, but in the present circumstances there is little promise for its fulfillment.

### FOR BARNARD COLLEGE'S LAND FUND

**The Trustees Expect Soon to Secure the Money Needed for Building Lots.**

The Trustees of Barnard College now have $35,000 of the $160,000 they will need to pay for the lots bounded by One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, the Boulevard and Claremont Avenue, on which they have an option.

The rest of the sum desired, they say, they will surely get. They expected that all of it would be at their disposal last night, when they had a meeting at the home of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, but the contributions were delayed. Fifteen hundred dollars was received, however, $1,000 of it being from a woman who preferred that her name be withheld.

Joseph H. Choate presided at the meeting, and made a speech in which he told of the frowns of men of Columbia on the suggestion made thirteen years ago that women should be allowed to receive the university education and degrees. He told of the twenty-five men who started the movement, and said that only four of them are alive to see going toward complete realization the triumph of their efforts, which brought Barnard College into existence six years ago.

Other speakers were the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College; the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Saunders, Elihu Root, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and President Seth Low of Columbia College.

The Trustees are waiting only for the money for the land. They have $208,000 with which to begin the work of building.

### EX-CONGRESSMAN RICHARD VAUX ILL

**A Well-Known Philadelphian Who Once Danced with Victoria.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Ex-Congressman Richard Vaux is lying very ill with the grip at his residence here, and it is thought that he cannot recover.

Mr. Vaux was born in this city in 1819, and came of old Quaker stock. For years he has been prominent here and is one of the most eccentric men in Philadelphia, in some particulars.

He is a gentleman of the old school, and of striking personal appearance. One of his marked peculiarities is that he has never worn an overcoat or carried an umbrella, no matter what the state of the weather, and always has appeared on the street in patent leather pumps.

While secretary to Minister Stevenson at the Court of St. James, many years ago, Mr. Vaux had the unusual honor of being selected by Queen Victoria to dance a quadrille with her.

Mr. Vaux has been Mayor of Philadelphia and Recorder, an office now abolished. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, to fill out the unexpired term

# LI HUNG CHANG APPROVED

## China's Peace Envoy Is Quartered in a Shimonoseki Hotel.

## BLOCKED ENTRANCE TO THE PEI-HO

### Military and Members of Parliament at Hiroshima Object to Peace Negotiations Before Victory Is Complete.

LONDON, March 21.—A Central News dispatch from Shimonoseki says the credentials of the parties to the peace conference at that place were submitted yesterday, March 20, and found to have been prepared in due form and to confer full powers on both sides. To-day's conference began at 2:30 P. M. and ended at 4 o'clock. Li Hung Chang, with his suite, is quartered in a hotel.

A Hongkong dispatch to The Globe says the Japanese have blockaded the port of Tamsui, on the northwest coast of Formosa.

A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says that Japanese war vessels have been searching British and German merchantmen in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li for contraband of war.

The cruiser Aeolus has been ordered to lie at Taku to protect British interests.

The Japanese fleet has since retired from Taku, and the Chinese have a number of junks ready to be sunk at that place in order to block the entrance to the Pei-Ho River.

The Morning Post has this dispatch from Yokohama:

"The consensus of opinion is that the success of the peace negotiations is doubtful. The military element, which is dominant, wants the war prosecuted until the victory shall be complete. In Parliament the feeling is the same. In the lower house notice has been given of a motion to the effect that the time to negotiate peace has not yet arrived."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Vague hints are thrown out in diplomatic circles to-day that Great Britain will prevent, if possible, any agreement between China and Japan which may result in a cession to the latter country of any part of Chinese territory proper.

The Japanese Government, so far as can be learned, will not demand a part of Manchuria as one of the conditions of peace, but will be satisfied, as has been stated in these dispatches, with the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei and the Island of Formosa.

Intimations are thrown out here that Great Britain is trying to arrange with Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, and France to embarrass the peace negotiations should they prove too favorable to Japan.

Great Britain, it is believed, will take no overt action alone, and it is regarded as reasonably certain that Russia will not join in any concerted movement to this end. So, as a matter of fact, it is said that the Japanese Government has no fear of any foreign interference.

## CUBAN REBEL LEADERS KILLED

### Depressing Adventure of an American in a Journey to Havana.

HAVANA, March 21.—The Governor of Santiago Province reports that on March 18 Gen. Garrich started from Baire with 220 men. The troops overtook the rebels at Solis and killed five of them in a short but brisk fight.

Among the dead were the rebel leaders Manuel and Pacheco and the aide de camp Estrada. All the arms and ammunition of the rebels were captured.

Mr. William Taylor, a native born New-Yorker and a reputable citizen of Laurel Hill, L. I., started on a trip to Cuba about three weeks ago, and now he is rather sorry that he did. He returned Wednesday on the Saratoga. When seen yesterday in the office of Diaz & Co., 158 Water Street, he gave some additional particulars about his treatment in Havana.

The house is a branch of an establishment which is conducted in Havana. Mr. Taylor is connected with the firm. He embarked on the steamship Orizaba, and arrived in Havana March 10.

He had notified Mr. Diaz, who, by the way, is also an American citizen, of his expected arrival, and shortly after the Orizaba had made fast to a buoy in the harbor he saw Mr. Diaz in one of the flotilla of small boats which had swarmed about the vessel.

Mr. Taylor went below to collect his traps, and while doing so heard his name called by the purser. He went to that official's room, and found there several policemen, who had boarded the vessel. One of these, who was apparently in charge, said to Mr. Taylor:

"Do not attempt to hold any communication with the shore. If you do it will be the worse for you and the worse for them."

Mr. Taylor was astonished. He asked what it meant. The official put his question aside and commenced asking some of his own questions. He asked Mr. Taylor what he had come to Cuba for, how long he was going to stay, where he lived, if married or single, and a number of other things.

While the inquisition was in progress Mr. Diaz came on board. When told what was in progress he made his way into the purser's room and attempted to explain. The police refused to listen to him.

Turning to Mr. Taylor, the chief of the party said:

"You cannot land. You can go back by the Mascotte, which sails in the morning, however."

Mr. Taylor considered. The Orizaba was to sail at 2 P. M. the next day for Mexico. The Mascotte, sailing earlier, was bound for the United States. Under the circumstances, was it safe to trust himself from under the protection of the American flag, which the Orizaba flew, which, in sooth, seemed little enough, to go aboard the Mascotte? Might he not be captured and hurried away to prison as soon as he took a boat to make the transfer?

He decided to stay where he was. Mr. Diaz meanwhile had left the ship and sought the United States Consulate. Mr. Springer, the Vice Consul, was found, and just before the Orizaba was ready for sailing a permit to land, which had been obtained, was brought on board. Mr. Taylor landed, abandoned the pleasure part of his trip, transacted what business he had on hand, and took the first steamer back. He went to Cuba armed with Passport No. 20,525, signed by Secretary Gresham. It was wholly disregarded.

"After this experience," said Mr. Taylor yesterday, "I am of the opinion that a United State man-of-war should be stationed in Havana Harbor and a detachment from the vessel placed on board all arriving passenger ships to insure adequate protection to those on board. Now, I know nothing about the Cuban revolution except what I have read in the papers. That was my first visit to the country, and I went there simply on a business and a pleasure trip combined. Any other American who goes there may be subjected to the same indignity as I was, and they may not get off so easily."

Mr. Taylor added bitterly that nations less tolerant of abuses than this did not require the presence of a man-of-war to insure safety to their traveling citizens.

Mr. Taylor is fifty-three years old. He was born in Forty-eighth Street, this city, and served with credit throughout the civil war.

## THE REBELLION IN SALVADOR.

### Fall of Gutierrez Is Predicted by Central American Papers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The steamer San Blas, which arrived late last night from Panama and way ports, brings confirmatory news of the uprising against President Gutierrez, the shooting of Chief of Police Vasquez of San Salvador City, and the imprisonment of the enemies of Gutierrez. The Dario Official, the Government organ, gives an account of the conspiracy and states that Vasquez was shot while trying to escape.

President Gutierrez has caused 50 or 100 people to be arrested, and strict orders have been given that no news shall be conveyed without the supervision of the Government.

The Spanish editor of The Panama Star and Herald attributes the dislike for Gutierrez to the feeling that the Ezetas were not treated fairly. The early fall of Gutierrez is predicted by all Central American papers published outside of Salvador.

## VENEZUELA AND THE MINISTERS.

### Text of Letters of Expulsion Written to France and Belgium.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Venezuelan Minister, Señor José Andrade, received this morning copies of the official letters expelling from the republic the French and Belgian Ministers. The first letter is as follows:

I issue this passport to his Excellency, the Marquis Ripert Monclair, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in order that he may go to the port of La Guayra and thence to the exterior. The national and sectional authorities in transit shall facilitate, by all means possible, the prosecution of his voyage and shall tender to him all the respect and consideration to which he is entitled by his diplomatic character.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in due form in the office of Foreign Relations, Caracas, March 5, 1895.

The letter regarding the Belgian representative is an exact copy of the foregoing, with the substitution of the latter's name for that of the Frenchman.

To show that their expulsion was not an offense to the Governments which they represented, the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note to their Secretaries of War and Navy, as follows:

In consequence of an injurious publication upon the republic and its Government in the Green Book of Italy in January last, and which appears therein signed by Marquis Ripert Monclair and H. Ledeganck, the former the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic and the latter the Chargé d'Affaires of the Kingdom of Belgium, the supreme magistrate of the country has resolved to declare both these gentlemen inadequate to continue cultivating, in the name of their respective Governments, friendly relations with that of the Venezuelan nation. He has instructed me to communicate this information to both gentlemen and to issue their passports, which I have just now done. But this cannot affect in the least degree our relations of friendship with the French Republic or the Kingdom of Belgium, because Venezuela has never received any offense from these Governments. The President of the republic has resolved that the same day on which the Marquis Monclair and H. Ledeganck embark, a tribute of special regard be tendered to their respective nations, consisting of a salute of twenty guns, by the fortress of the embarking port, to the flags of the two countries.

It is officially stated that there is no truth in the report that the Venezuelan Government has granted a concession to a British company to establish a line of steamboats on the Orinoco River. The relations between Venezuela and Great Britain are so strained that such action on the part of Venezuela would be inconsistent.

## VENEZUELA AND GREAT BRITAIN

### Congress Made Difficult Arbitration of the Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Gossipy persons determined to promote activity in the State Department, have conveyed the impression that the Administration is to encourage in Venezuela the hope that the boundary dispute with great Britain will be soon settled by arbitration.

What course the Administration may take for the benefit of Venezuela without embarrassment to the United States it is not easy to see. Congress expressed the opinion, by a joint resolution, that the United States should recommend to Great Britain arbitration of the boundary question. But the same Congress refused to appropriate $425,000 for an arbitration to which the United States submitted, which was won by Great Britain, and which we have repudiated. Congress not only refused to appropriate a sum which would have settled the dispute before the arbitration, but refused also to appropriate money for the expenses of a commission to agree upon terms of a settlement.

Under such circumstances it is doubtful whether Great Britain will receive cordially any suggestion to have the Venezuela boundary arbitrated. If the United States is to take any part in the matter, Great Britain is in a position to express doubts about good faith, and determination to abide by the findings of an arbitrator.

The Congress that refused to permit a settlement approved by the President and by Secretary Gresham exhibited its stupidity and ignorance in pushing through the resolution urging arbitration. The body was evidently in favor of arbitration if it could be sure that it would go against the other party.

Col. Angel Polibio Chaves of Ecuador, who recently attended a celebration held by representatives of several Central and South American republics in Venezuela, arrived in this city yesterday on the Philadelphia from La Guayra. In speaking of affairs in Venezuela, he said:

"When I left, political affairs in Venezuela were becoming exciting. The trouble arose over the dismissal of the French and Belgian Ministers. Many of the people were opposed to President Crespo, and even the Congress was divided, there being a strong opposition to the Government. The administration was considered to be very poor, and was held accountable for the poor condition of business in the country.

"The country is getting poorer and poorer. Then Crespo became friendly with ex-President Guzman Blanco, who is hated and feared by most of the people. The people were on the verge of starting another revolution to turn out Gen. Crespo. He is very strong with the army, and any such revolution would be doubtful of success.

"But the trouble over the disputed boundary question with England and the dismissal of the French and Belgian Ministers changed political action. It was felt that the dignity of the country had been outraged by their conduct.

"The people became greatly excited, and there was danger that personal violence would be done to the Ministers. The matter was discussed by the people and in the newspapers. The excitement had reached such a high pitch that President Crespo placed a military guard about the residences of the Ministers, and also caused the arrest and imprisonment of a number of people. He thought such a course necessary to prevent an open outbreak. It was thought for a time that the people would kill the Ministers.

"They are determined to sustain Crespo in his action in dismissing them, no matter what the consequences may be, even if they are forced to fight.

"They feel profoundly grateful to the people and the Congress of this country for the stand they have taken in upholding Venezuela's claim to arbitration. They say that the United States is the only country that can prevent England from swallowing up Venezuela and other South and Central American republics.

"They bless the Monroe doctrine, and were stirred profoundly by the speeches in Congress at Washington demanding arbitration. They are now circulating a petition of thanks to be sent to those Congressmen who championed their cause."

## FOUR ALLIES AGAINST CHILE.

### Threatening War of Argentine Aided by Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—A private letter from Potosi, Peru, just received in this city, contains the following:

"A war is threatened between Chile and the Argentine Republic which will draw in Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, as allies of Argentine against Chile.

"One thing feared by the people here is that Chile's first movement will be to put a heavy body of troops into the centre of Bolivia, which can easily be done by the railroad, and thus step in between all the allies and chastise each one separately, at leisure.

"No one here knows exctly what is to happen, but the outlook is cloudy."

## TREATY WITH JAPAN RATIFIED

### Autonomy in Customs Duties Recognized by the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Of most immediate importance in the Japanese treaty ratified to-day is the protocol providing that one month from to-day the import tariff now in operation in Japan affecting American goods shall cease to be binding, and Japanese autonomy in customs duties shall be complete.

The treaty itself, with the long-sought Japanese judicial control over foreigners, is not effective until July 17, 1899, but the great principle of recognizing Japan's right as a modern civilized nation to control its domestic affairs relating to imports, for which the United States has contended for over ten years, is made immediately operative.

The United States is the first nation to make this recognition. It is expected that the official proclamation of President Cleveland, announcing the new treaty, will be issued to-morrow.

## KAISER AND STAR COUNCIL.

### Pensions, Protection, and Other Expressions of Paternalism.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Reichsanzeiger will publish to-morrow the Emperor's decree to the Chancellor, ordering, in honor of the memory of his grandfather, Emperor William I., that henceforth pensions shall be paid to all old warriors and officers, surgeons, and other officials who took part in the war of 1870, and were wounded or are now in reduced circumstances. The decree instructs the Chancellor to draft a bill putting its terms into effect and to introduce it in the Bundesrath and Reichstag.

The Emperor closed the sittings of the Prussian Council of State to-day. He said:

"After eight days of hard work and discussion, we terminate our debates. It is not likely that the results achieved will be satisfactory everywhere, yet the Government has its task set and will use all means to find remedies for the agricultural distress which prevails. The debates of the Council have shown clearly what is possible to be obtained in this direction, and the materials collected will form a valuable basis for further measures. The Government will not hesitate to eliminate the proposals you have found impracticable, and I beg you to exert your influence so that the people shall first appeal to my Government for aid, redress, and improvement before their minds are excited by agitation. It is my intention when such appeals are made to summon immediately the Council to discuss these complaints, when the Government will forthwith legislate upon your recommendations."

The Council rejected Count Kanitz's grain monopoly proposal, on the ground that it was inconsistent with the present position of the State in the matter of production, trade, and traffic. A system of State management of the grain trade, it was held, would be a source of the greatest discontent, and damaging to the life of the State; moreover, other branches could justly demand similar monopolistic treatment. The Council recommended protection of the sugar and spirit production, and favors bimetallism and a large rural credit system.

## SPAIN'S TROUBLED GOVERNMENT.

### Neither Liberals Nor Conservatives May Dispense with Soldiers.

LONDON, March 21.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says:

"The Liberal leaders have informed Señor Sagasta that they are willing to support him in forming a Cabinet to pass the budget and measures which must be passed before the end of June, but only on the condition that they will not be expected to exercise pressure on Parliament to alter the press laws.

"If Sagasta fails, the Queen will ask Canovas del Castillo to form a Cabinet, but neither will be able to conduct affairs unless Gen. Martinez Campos and the commanders of the army corps in the provinces undertake to enforce discipline and compel respect of Parliament, the courts, and the Government.

"The editors of the staffs of the Resumen and Globo, who were attacked by the officers, consented to go before a military Judge to the facts of the raids. They admitted they knew the aggressors, but they declined to surrender the names, saying they did not intend to become informers.

"The editor of the Publicidad has been released on bail. The Republican Deputies have assumed the editorship of their newspapers in Barcelona and elsewhere. Their intention is to add thus to the difficulties of the military courts, inasmuch as Deputies cannot be arrested without the assent of the House."

## TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS.

### Members of Inquiry Commission May Choose Their Interpreters.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Charles Ernest Schwann, Advanced Liberal member for the North Division of Manchester, asked if the Government would co-operate with Russia and France in bringing to an end the barbarous misdeeds perpetrated in Armenia by agents of the Porte.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that the object desired would not be attained by the raising of such questions. Already, he added, several representations had been made to the Porte regarding cases of hardships and ill-treatment which had been brought to the attention of the British authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—The Government, after considering the matter for a week, have decided to allow the foreign members of the Armenian Commission of Inquiry to have their own interpreters. In consequence of this decision the various foreign embassies are now sending interpreters to Moosh.

The Sultan has ordered the release of the Armenian ecclesiastics who are imprisoned in the provinces for political offenses.

## MID-LENT FESTIVAL AT NICE.

### Miss Van Buren of New-York Wins the Carriage Decoration Prize.

NICE, March 21.—The mid-Lenten festival was celebrated to-day. In the battle of flowers, Queen Victoria and her party, who drove in from Cimiez, attracted more attention than all other visitors.

The first prize for carriage decoration was given to Miss Van Buren of New-York, whose victoria, driven tandem, had been transformed into an enormous cornucopia filled with flowers.

## FAMINE IN EASTERN AFRICA.

### Natives Sell Themselves into Slavery in Order to Obtain Food.

ZANZIBAR, March 21.—Drought and locusts have caused widespread famine in Eastern Equatorial Africa. Villages have been depopulated, and mission schools and churces have been closed.

Many natives are selling themselves and their children into slavery to obtain food. The missionaries in Ugogo, Mpwapwa, and Mamboia have joined others in an appeal for aid.

### A Reina Regente Boat Near Malaga.

MADRID, March 21.—It was officially announced to-day that a boat belonging to the missing cruiser Reina Regente had been found on the beach near Malaga.

### The War Ship Castine at Port Said.

PORT SAID, March 21.—The United States war ship Castine arrive here to-day.

### The Store Inspection Bill.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

In reply to your editorial, "Too Much Inspection," I should like to call attention to two points.

First. You say that the bill "to regulate the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments and to provide that the Factory Inspector shall enforce the same," is socialistic, but it is no more socialistic than is the present factory inspection law, and its object is the same, viz.: To place young women and children under the protection of the Government, in order that their health may not suffer by excessive hours of labor and other unfavorable conditions.

Second. You say that, as the shops are open to the public, of course, whatever is necessary for the welfare of the employes will be done, because it will be required by public opinion, but the facts in regard to providing seats for the women employed contradict this. For the past fourteen years the law has required that seats shall be provided and their use allowed, and for the past three years special efforts have been made by the City Improvement Society, by the Consumers' League, and by individuals to induce a number of the largest retail shops in this city to comply with the law, but these efforts have been met, with few exceptions, either by direct refusal or by silent noncompliance, while the District Attorney, in reply to a request that suits be brought, answered that the law could not be enforced. JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,

President Consumers' League.

March 21, 1895.

# DEATH TO SIXTY MINERS

## The Result of an Explosion in a Wyoming Coal Mine.

## MANY BODIES ARE STILL ENTOMBED

### The Shafts Blocked with Wreckage, Preventing Successful Attempts at Rescue by the Volunteers.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, March 21.—Sixty men lost their lives by an explosion in Coal Mine No. 5 of the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company at Red Cañon last evening:

#### The Dead.

The dead are:

BOOTH, THOMAS.
BROWN, WILLARD.
BRUCE, JAMES B., foreman.
BULL, AARON.
BURTON, HENRY.
CLARK, ALBERT.
CLARK, CHARLES S.
CLARK, JAMES E.
CLARK, JAMES T.
CLARKE, JOHN T.
CLAY, SAMUEL.
COLES, DANIEL.
COX, W. E., head carpenter.
CRAWFORD, JERRY.
CRITCHLEY, GEORGE.
DERMODI, ANGEL.
DEXTER, JOHN.
FEARN, JOHN.
GERNLEY, JAMES.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM, Jr.
GRIEVES, W. H.
HALSTON, SAMUEL.
HARDY, GEORGE.
HUTCHINSON, JAMES.
HUTCHINSON, THOMAS.
HYBARN, H. A.
HYDE, GEORGE.
HYDEN, JAMES.
JOHNSON, ISAAC.
JOHNSON, MATT.
JULIAN, BAPTISTE.
KASOLA, CHARLES.
KASOLA, GUS.
LAMB, JAMES.
LA PAR, JOHN.
LANGDON, MARSHAL.
LANGDON, WILLIAM, Sr.
LAURIE, DAVID W.
LEHTE, JOHN.
LESTER, JOHN.
LLOYD, DAVID.
LOCKE, JOHN G.
MALTBY, O. B., Superintendent of Motive Power.
MARTIN, JOHN G.
MASON, WILLIAM.
MILLER, WALTER.
MORGAN, FRED.
MORRISS, JAMES.
MORRISS, JOHN.
MORRISS, WILLIAM.
POPE, WILLIAM.
SILTA, MATT.
SLOAN, HUGH.
SOUTHERN, HENRY.
TELLERS, WILLIAM, Sr.
TELLERS, WILLIAM, Jr.
THEBY, JOHN.
WAGSTAFF, WILLIAM.
WEEDUP, WILLIAM.
WILKES, JOHN.

The explosion demolished the power house at the mouth of the shaft. About twenty men were in the house at the time, and only one or two escaped with their lives.

The explosion filled the mouth of the shaft with wreckage of the power house and prevented egress. Subsequent developments showed that it also caused several cave-ins, thus hampering attempts at rescue.

Many of the miners had quit for the day and left the mine, and to this is due the fact that the death list is not longer. Rescue parties were organized immediately after the explosion. About three hours later one of the parties which had entered the main slope returned with two bodies, bringing also the bad news that cave-ins barred further progress. This necessitated laborious work removing the obstructions, as the main passage is some 2,000 feet in length, and has latteral galleries or drifts on nine different levels, each of which is from a mile to a mile and a half long. To reach this and discover if any victims were entombed therein will require days.

The work of recovering the bodies has gone steadily on night and day, rushed forward by volunteer squads of miners and other citizens, who have relieved each other from time to time. The work is attended with grave peril, and the first group of miners which ventured to brave the perils of gas, fire-damp, and crumbling walls were overcome, and had to be rescued by others.

The terrific force of the explosion in finding vent at the mouth of the slope blew the heavily-timbered shed over the mouth of the slope and over the passageway leading out to the tipple clear into space, mowing down the tops of the power house, tipple shed, and other buildings at the mouth of the slope, more effectually than chain shot could have done.

A little boy, who had come to the mine with a horse and buggy to take his grandfather, Henry Burton, home at the close of the day's work, was driving over the slope near its mouth on the public highway at the moment of the explosion. He and the horse and buggy were thrown almost perpendicularly in the air, fully twenty-five feet, and all fell in a heap into the mouth of the slope, where the buggy was demolished. The boy was picked up unhurt, and the horse, an hour later, was rescued from the first level, down to which he had tumbled, and was not much hurt, apparently, although badly singed and stunned.

The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around, and was distinctly heard at Evanston, seven miles away.

The Rocky Mountain Company, generally designated as the Central Pacific Mines, has two mines, Nos. 5 and 6, with one-mile face, making two separate mines with 150-foot pillars separating them. The explosion leaves No. 6 unharmed, but deprives the company of one-half of its capacity.

This is the third disastrous explosion in this vicinity. In 1881 No. 2 Mine, Rocky Mountain, exploded, killing thirty-six Chinese and four white men. In the Spring of 1886, in Union Pacific Mine No. 4, thirty-six men were killed.

The slope penetrates the earth at an angle of about 30 degrees, and the full force of the explosion found vent at its mouth, blowing the heaviest timbers into splinters and through the air like chain shot from a mortar. Pieces of boards and scantling cut their way like steel bullets through the roofing and rafters of the power house and everything in their way.

The air was filled with the screams of 50 widows and 250 orphans as they gather about and see the distorted features and mangled remains of father or husband, son or brother, realize at last that there is no hope to see their loved ones rescued alive from the mine's depths. The mules that were in the mine were killed, as were the men, evidently by the force of the concussion, and are being removed to-day as they are roched on account of the odor of their charred flesh.

The explosion blew out or loosened all the timbering and supports, and cracked and shattered the walls and roof of the mine, so that the search for the dead is attended with great peril. The work of recovering the dead becomes more difficult as the working parties advance toward the seventh level, where it is thought the thirty-eight men whose bodies have not been found, were gathered to await the coming of the "last man" trip of the day, which was to take them to the surface.

A few lives were saved because of the time of the explosion. The miners quit work at 6 o'clock, and it is customary for them to be near the entrance and come out just as the whistle blows. A number of men had come out, and some had just left the entrance to the mine slope, away from the working tunnel, when the explosion occurred, thus escaping death.

Zeke Baker and his father and brother came out five minutes before the explosion. Zeke was hit by the timber which killed the Crawford boy, but he was not much hurt.

John Hanna, a carpenter, had just come out, and was talking to Cox and Bruce when they were killed, he being burned slightly.

### Making Utah's Constitution.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 21.—The Constitutional Convention to-day spent some time considering the important question of legislative apportionment, which promises to be the source of bitter disagreement between the parties. An animated debate was held on a proposition to tax churches, which was finally tabled. Propositions were referred fixing the Governor's salary at $2,500 per annum and the Secretary's at $2,000, forbidding lotteries at any time, and providing that income taxes may be levied.

## SOME DISEASES DUE TO GRIP

### Its Effects on the Eye and Ear Discussed by Drs. T. R. Pooley and E. B. Doench at the Academy of Medicine.

The large lecture room of the New-York Academy of Medicine was well filled last evening with physicians, both men and women.

The meeting was a stated one, and had been set apart for the discussion of two papers. The first paper was by Dr. Thomas R. Pooley, on "Diseases of the Eye Dependent on the Grip," and the second by Dr. Edward B. Doench on "Diseases of the Ear Dependent on the Grip." In both papers particular stress was laid on the fact that the grip is infectious, and its influence upon various organs is similar to that of other infectious diseases.

The specific grip germ has not yet been determined. It is believed that that germ is responsible for other diseases than grip.

Dr. Pooley cited several instances of persons whose eyelids had become greatly swollen, or who had become entirely blind from the effects of the grip. "The eye complications following the grip," he said, "are comparatively rare, however. Many cases represented as due to the grip are fanciful. Grip more often affects the eye by inflammatory processes, and not through the nerve tissues."

Dr. D'Oench traced the effect of the grip grip effects on the eyes are due to the tobacco, drinking habits, and to rheumatism and other diseases.

Dr. Doench traced the effect of the grip upon the different parts of the ear, especially the eustachian tubes. The peculiar buzzing sound which the grip victim hears is due to the inflamed condition of those organs. He gave a number of examples of persons who had lost their hearing through grip, and outlined several courses of treatment for it.

The discussion of the papers was opened by Dr. C. S. Bull and continued by Drs. Claireborne, Weeks, Oppenheimer, and Marple.

Among those present were A. B. Judson, John H. Girdner, H. H. Seabrook, Reginald H. Sayre, Frank N. Lewis, P. A. McCourt, John H. Erdman, J. E. Went, W. R. Vanderpoel, W. H. Porter, Abraham Jacobi, D. B. Spence, Frank Van Fleet, Wendell C. Phillips, Everett Herrick, William Polk, E. D. Fisher, S. S. Grey, P. Osgood Mason, Justin L. Barnes, and P. C. Newton.

The next stated meeting will be held on March 28. Papers will be read by Dr. Grace, Peckham-Murray, and by Dr. Ernest W. Cushing of Boston.

## ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY

### William Martin Aiken of Cincinnati, Ohio, Appointed to the Place Jeremiah O'Rourke Resigned.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed William Martin Aiken of Cincinnati, Ohio, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy that occurred on Sept. 20, 1894, by the resignation of Jeremiah O'Rourke of Newark, N. J. The salary of the office is $4,500 per annum.

Mr. Aiken is about forty-two years of age, and was born in South Carolina. He is a descendant of the celebrated Aiken family of that State, after which the town of Aiken is named, and is a nephew of D. Wyatt Aiken, who represented the Third South Carolina District from the Forty-fifth to the Forty-eighth Congress, inclusive.

Mr. Aiken removed to Cincinnati ten or fifteen years ago. He was educated abroad partly, and in this country studied under the late Mr. Richardson, the architect, of Boston, Mass. In Cincinnati Mr. Aiken has attained a leading rank in his profession, and many of the most prominent private buildings in Avondale, a fashionable residence suburb of that city, are monuments to his architectural and artistic skill. He also designed and built the Brice Scientific Hall of the Miami University of Miami, Ohio, the gift of Senator Brice.

Mr. Aiken always has taken a prominent part in the social life of Cincinnati, is a member of the University Club, and belongs to the local chapter of the Institute of American Architects. He has been a working Democrat for many years, having been a judge in the primaries of his party.

Among those active in recommending his appointment were Senator Brice, M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; Judge S. F. Hunt, Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga.; Jacob D. Cox of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Controller Bowler.

## HEAVY LOSSES BY A FIRE IN SIOUX CITY

### The Manufacturers of Farm Implements Are the Principal Sufferers.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 21.—The greatest fire in the history of this city this morning destroyed property to the value of $400,000. It started in a pile of rubbish on the platform of the Western Transfer and Implement Company's four-story iron warehouse, and in an hour the building, covering a quarter block of ground, with over $200,000 worth of implements and carriages, was in ruins.

The fire spread to the plant of the Sioux City Linseed Oil Company, and the big elevator, with 100,000 bushels of flax in it, was destroyed. The loss to this company is $100,000, covered by insurance.

The heaviest losers by the fire are the agricultural implement houses that had stock in store with the transfer company. They are: Rock Island Plow, Rock Island, Ill.; Nebraska Moline Plow, Omaha; Sandwich Manufacturing Company, Sandwich, Ill.; Walter A. Wood Harvester Company, St. Paul; J. F. Selberting & Co., Akron; Aultman & Taylor Company, machinery, Mansfield, Ohio; Advance Thresher Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; Kingman & Co., Omaha; Norwegian Plow Company, Dubuque, Iowa; Chambers, Peering & Quinlan Company, Decatur, Ill.; F. B. Tait & Co., Decatur, Ill.; Hearst, Dunn & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Rockford Manufacturing Company, Rockford, Ill.; Scandia Plow Company, Rockford, Ill.; Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Ind.; Sterling Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill.; Stoddard Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio; James, Selby & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Selby, Starr & Co., Peoria, Ill., and Acme Harvester Company, Pekin, Ill. What insurance these companies carried is not known here.

## A KEEPER IN A REFORM SCHOOL STABBED

### A Boy Whom He Was About to Punish His Assailant.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 21.—Charles Donaldson, an inmate of the Reform school here, was summoned to the bathroom this morning to be punished for infringing a rule of the institution. Before entering the room he borrowed a penknife from a companion.

Keeper W. W. Davis was waiting for the boy, and ordered him to prepare for punishment. Donaldson refused to obey. Davis took hold of him, and the boy stabbed the keeper over the heart, then in the right side, and once on the left arm.

Doctors were summoned, and, after an examination, pronounced the keeper in a precarious condition. Donaldson, who is thirteen years old, was sent to the school as a waif, and, under the rules, he must stay there until he is of age.

### Runaway Accident in Central Park.

A horse attached to a dog cart became unmanageable on the east drive in Central Park late yesterday afternoon and ran away. The vehicle struck the steps of the entrance to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, throwing out its occupants, Mrs. Martin of 30 West Thirty-fourth Street and Mrs. Browning of 116 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Browning received a severe scalp wound and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. Mrs. Martin was able to go home.

## *YESTERDAY'S FIRES.*

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

11:30 A. M.—2,000 Lexington Avenue; George Silverman, dwelling; damage trifling.
1:50 P. M.—Broadway and Van Courtlandt Avenue; William Major, blacksmith shop; damage, $25.
3 P. M.—439 East Eighty-fifth Street; Meyer Schiller, dwelling; damage, $50.
3:10 P. M.—65 Mulberry Street; Vito Calalo, tenement; damage trifling.
5 P. M.—112 Seventh Avenue; Edward Kaufman; damage, $100.
6:15 P. M.—314 East Seventy-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:16 P. M.—121 Baxter Street; Dominico Pasqual; damage trifling.
7 P. M.—26 Goerck Street; Louis Blandt; damage slight.
7:15 P. M.—171 Avenue D; Ernest Bron; damage, $50.
9:20 P. M.—346 West Seventeenth Street; William Goode; damage trifling.

## *THE OBITUARY RECORD.*

### John E. Scott.

John E. Scott, City Clerk of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 196 Pacific Avenue, from Bright's disease. He was born in Jersey City, May 6, 1842, and entered the City Clerk's office when fourteen years old, rising by degrees until 1865, when he assumed charge. He was an Independent Democrat, and was popular with both parties, but never took an active part in politics.

Only one attempt was ever made to oust Mr. Scott, and that was by Democrats who were dissatisfied with his lack of partisanship. He had refused in 1875 to administer the oath of office to certain Democratic Police Commissioners, whose appointment he deemed illegal. In May, when the new Board of Aldermen took their seats, the Democrats had one majority. They nominated Daniel McAghon, but Alderman John Meyer bolted the caucus. The Republicans nominated Mr. Scott, and, with Alderman Meyer's vote, elected him.

A widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

He left property valued at $50,000, and also carried an insurance of $50,000. He recently received a legacy of $25,000 from Martin Ward, whom he had many times befriended.

Funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The body will lie in state Saturday morning. The body will be interred privately on Sunday in the New-York Bay Cemetery.

### Stephen Van Rensselaer Cooper.

Stephen Van Rensselaer Cooper, one of the oldest lawyers in this city, died Wednesday at his home, 318 West Fifty-third Street.

Mr. Cooper was born in Cato, Cayuga County, this State, seventy years ago. He was the son of Joseph Cooper, a farmer, and Mary Van Rensselaer, a member of the old New-York Van Rensselaer family. He taught school in order to pay his way through college. He was a graduate of Union College, and graduated in the same class with Chester A. Arthur, Roscoe Conkling, and John N. Knapp.

When he was thirty-five years old, Mr. Cooper came to this city, and began to practice law. He did a big business, but abandoned it for a few years to fight against the Tweed Ring. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen on the Republican ticket. He was the first Republican ever elected to that office in the old Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. Cooper leaves three married daughters, Mrs. Robert B. Bach, Mrs. Harry Hambright, and Mrs. Frank H. Marshall, and one son, George W. Cooper. Funeral services will be conducted at the house by the Rev. Dr. Lloyd of the Fifty-seventh Street Congregational Church at 8 o'clock this evening. The burial will be in the family plot in Trinity Church Cemetery to-morrow morning.

### Col. Leroy Weaver.

Col. Leroy Weaver of Chattanooga, Tenn., died yesterday of bronchitis. He was eighty-one years old and one of the quaintest characters of the South. He was born in Selma, Ala. He was at one time estimated to be worth $1,000,000, and was prominently identified before the war with the steamboat business on the Alabama River. The firm of Weaver & Goldsby were the promoters of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, which they built as far as Rome.

President Grant appointed him Governor of New-Mexico in 1877, which office he resigned after three months. He is said to have lost the bulk of his immense fortune in the days of reconstruction, through the defalcations of the Treasurer of Alabama and the Trustee of Selma County, upon whose bonds he went.

Col. Weaver attained the rank of brevet Colonel in diplomatic missions on which he was sent by the Confederate Government. He never recovered from the blow to his pride caused by the loss of his property. He went to Chattanooga in 1877, where he lived in impenetrable mystery to every one, having no intimate acquaintances. He was always a great student, and was a graduate of Princeton, Yale, and the University of France.

### Mrs. Abbie M. Gannet.

Miss Abbie M. Gannet, essayist, poet, and philanthropist, one of the best-known women in New-England, died in Malden, Mass., Wednesday. She was born in North Brookfield, Mass., July 8, 1845, and when quite young became a school teacher. Her first work was in Saginaw, Mich., after which she went to St. Louis, Mo. She was married to Capt. Wyllys Gannet, a nephew of a distinguished Boston Unitarian clergyman, in 1868. With her husband she moved to the East in 1871.

For several years Mrs. Gannet was President of the Old and New, a literary club, and President of the Dante Literary Class. She also filled the Unitarian pulpit on several occasions.

Her essays, poems, stories, and sketches have had a wide publication. She was the author of the poem, "'Tis Love That Makes the World Go Round."

### Ludwig Frank.

Ludwig Frank, editor of the German edition of The Morning Journal, died at his home, 128 East Sixty-second Street, yesterday morning, of heart disease. He left his desk in The Morning Journal editorial rooms yesterday morning, and was taken ill on reaching home. Coroner O'Meagher was notified of the death, and sent Dr. Huber to the house. He gave a certificate of death from heart disease. Mr. Frank was fifty-four years old and a widower.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Richard Blackwell Mershon of Newark, N. J., died yesterday. He was born in Lawrenceville, N. J., Jan. 12, 1812, and lived in Newark forty-five years. He was a graduated from Princeton College in the class of '34 with Benjamin Harris Brewster, Edmund Pendleton, and other noted men. He was a roommate of Chief Justice Beasley. He was graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College in 1839. As a writer and public speaker he attracted much attention. He was a prominent member of St. Paul's Methodist Church of Newark, and a Fourth of July oration delivered by him in that church many years ago is often referred to now by those who heard it as a masterpiece of eloquence and patriotism. His death was due to apoplexy. He leaves

# SUPPORT OF FIRE PATROL

## Judge Beekman's Decision in the Suit of the Underwriters.

## RIGHT OF ASSESSMENT IN QUESTION

### Demurrer of the Metropolitan Lloyds Overruled—Objected to a Levy Upon the Ground that It Was Unconstitutional.

A decision was handed down by Judge Beekman in Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday that will prove of interest to the fire insurance companies in this city which are assessed each year for the support of the Fire Patrol.

The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters maintains the patrol under its act of incorporation, and each year levies an assessment upon the insurance companies for the service, the amount being graded according to the premiums received by the companies.

An assessment for the year 1894-5 was made on the Metropolitan Lloyds, and Beecher & Co., their chief executive officers, amounting to $338.29, and as payment was refused an action was brought by the Board of Underwriters to recover the amount. Counsel for the defendants demurred to the complaint, on the ground that it did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, that the act under which the assessment was levied is unconstitutional, and that the defendants were not allowed to participate in the proceedings of the meeting at which the assessment was levied.

Judge Beekman, in overruling the demurrer, gave the following opinion:

Upon a careful examination of the cases raised by the demurrer in this case I have come to the conclusion that I would not be justified in rejecting the complaint as insufficient, although the question is quite upon the border line. If the statute upon which the plaintiff relies for his cause of action is a private act, it certainly has not been pleaded under Section 530 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which requires the title of the act to be set forth, as well at its chapter and year of passage, where that form of pleading is resorted to. I am, however, inclined to the view that the act in question is a public act, at least so far as the portions of it upon which the cause of action rests are concerned.

It is, also, a recognized principle that a private act which contains some provisions of a public nature is pro tanto a public act. Now, in the case at bar, while the act in question is entitled, "An act to incorporate the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," and, as its title imports, confers corporate capacity upon that board, with functions largely of a private nature, certain powers are also invested in the corporation which directly affect and concern the interests of the public at large. These powers relate to the organization and operations of the fire patrol in this city. By Section 6 of the act (Chapter 846 of the Laws of 1867,) the board is authorized to provide a patrol of men "to discover and prevent fires with suitable apparatus, to save and preserve property, or life, at and after a fire."

Full power is given to them, in the performance of their duties, "to enter any building on fire, or which may be exposed to or in danger of taking fire from other burning buildings," and they are placed under control of the Fire Department while on duty at a fire. The State has thus delegated to this body a certain measure of its police power, and every member of the community shares, with all others, the beneficial enjoyment of the protective service which that control thus renders, and every owner of property is subject to the exercise of this right to enter upon his property in the cases above specified. These provisions fairly bring the act in question, at least so far as the sections which bear upon the cause of action are concerned, within the class of public statutes.

The difficulty the defendant's counsel seems to find in determining who are the other organization and agencies referred to in Section 7 of the act, as "hereinbefore mentioned," is solved, I think, by the first sentence of the section, which mentions among those who are entitled to attend the defendants' biennial meeting, incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in the City of New-York whose officers or agents are not members of the plaintiff corporation. It is the evident intention of the act that the right to participate in the meeting which is to determine whether the fire patrol shall be continued shall be enjoyed by all who are subject to assessment for its maintenance. It would also seem clear that the word association as used in the section imparts an unincorporated body, because we find in the following section the same word, evidently used to denote something different from a corporation.

Upon the question of the constitutionality of the act, I am of the opinion that the objection raised is hardly tenable. The Legislature has the power to regulate the insurance business. In fact, it has done so by adopting voluminous laws upon the subject, and providing for State supervision. The provision, in the latter clause of Section 6, for an assessment upon those engaged in the business in this city for the support of the fire patrol, in proportion to premiums received, may well be sustained in view of the public nature of the service rendered, and the great benefit received by reason of it by insurers whose losses upon policies are largely reduced by its efficiency. At all events, I should not undertake at Special Term to pronounce the act unconstitutional without much plainer evidence of the fact than I find to exist.

The objection that the action cannot be maintained in the form in which it has been brought, because the Metropolitan Lloyds has neither President nor Treasurer, is not tenable. It may be true, as the complaint shows, that it has no such officer as nomine, but the allegation that Beecher & Co. "perform corresponding functions of a Treasurer" sufficiently designate them as such, although they may not bear the title.

Upon the whole, I think that the complaint is sustainable, and that the demurrer should be overruled, with leave for the defendant to answer within twenty days, on payment of costs.

## WASHINGTON PROPERTY INVOLVED

### Referee's Report as to the Title of Eighty Acres of Land.

Lemuel H. Arnold, as referee, has filed with the Supreme Court a report in an action involving the title to property in Washington, D. C., consisting of eighty acres.

Charles A. Spalding, Harvey Durand, George R. Sheldon, A. E. Bateman, and Douglass Green formed a syndicate in June, 1886, to purchase the property. Green & Bateman acted as brokers in the transaction. The title to the property was taken in the name of H. D. Green, and was subsequently transferred to Douglass Green as trustee.

It was charged that Green & Bateman, although they only paid $15,000 for the property, sold it to the syndicate for $27,000. A mortgage for $20,000 was placed on the property, and a trust deed given to secure it. George R. Sheldon afterward became the trustee.

Several years ago Spalding brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the question of the title of the property passed upon. The case was referred to Mr. Arnold, who finds that Durand and Sheldon contributed most of the money that was advanced by the syndicate, and that it was received by Green & Bateman in a fiduciary capacity. The latter received a much larger sum than they paid out. Durand conveyed his interest in the property to Spalding.

The referee finds that Sheldon holds the title to the property in trust for himself and Spalding, subject to the ten-thousand-dollar mortgage; that Spalding owns a five-sevenths interest in the land, and Sheldon a two-sevenths interest. The referee holds that Green & Bateman have no interest at all in the land.

## TO SAVE HER WEDDING PRESENTS

### Mrs. Haeger's Claim for Storage on Mrs. Howell's Property.

Mrs. Sarah H. Howell and her brother George M. Church applied to Judge Giegerich in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday to continue a temporary injunction restraining Mrs. Annie C. Haeger from selling or disposing of about $15,000 worth of personal property, principally Mrs. Howell's wedding presents.

Mrs. Howell was married to William M. Howell about twelve years ago. She received many valuable presents. Shortly after the wedding these gifts were placed in a sealed room in Mrs. Haeger's warehouse, at 300 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Haeger claims that the Howells agreed to pay her $35 a month storage, and that on Jan. 1, 1895, $1,068 was due for storage. When she presented the bill for payment it was disputed, and Mrs. Haeger notified Mrs. Howell that the goods would be sold at auction on March 18.

Mrs. Howell secured a temporary injunction restraining Mrs. Haeger from disposing of the property, pending a trial of the matter in court.

Lawyer B. J. Dauras, who appeared for Mrs. Howell yesterday, asked that the injunction be continued until his clients had obtained relief in equity.

"What relief do you expect?" asked Judge Giegerich.

"We want to prevent the sale of the property," replied the lawyer, "so that we can show that we don't owe anything. All we ask for is time to set up our defense."

Decision was reserved.

### Mrs. Green Gets a New Lawyer.

Hetty Howland Robinson Green, whose time is largely taken up in the proceedings now pending before Henry H. Anderson, as referee, and brought by Henry A. Barling, as sole executor of her father's estate, has employed the services of another attorney.

John Holden was her last attorney, and he now gives way to Charles Ruston. An order substituting Ruston in place of Holden was signed yesterday by Judge Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

## NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday, signed an order directing ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell to appear before him this afternoon, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Mr. Campbell had been adjudged in contempt, owing, as alleged, to certain remarks he made reflecting upon Judge McAdam, in reference to the Miner-Campbell Congressional contest.

—The jury in the case of Eliza Molnehan against the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, handed in a sealed verdict yesterday, awarding the plaintiff $300 damages for injuries. The suit was for $15,000. The plaintiff alleged that she fell on the steps leading from the New-York side of the bridge on Aug. 21, 1892.

—The trial of George Dougherty for the killing of Edward Meyer in July last was continued before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The defense, endeavoring to prove an alibi, occupied the entire session. The case will be finished to-day.

—Lawyer Edgar Whitlock's examination in the contest over the will of Robert L. Darragh was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The trial was not finished.

## *FEDERAL COURTS*

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipmann, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

136—Killien vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 139—United States vs. Burr and Hardwick. 141—Thompson Manufacturing Company vs. Walbridge. 142—Same vs. Hoff. 143—Hawkins vs. Steamship Hattie Palmer. 144—Calderon vs. Atlas Steamship Company. 145—Westinghouse Brake Company vs. New-York Brake Company. 146—Wuppermann vs. Steamship Carib Prince. 147—Cadenassan vs. same. 148—Middleton vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned sine die.

1—Fletcher vs. Deen. 1½—Drummond vs. Riverside Bridge Iron Works. 2—Everett vs. Haulenbeck. 3—Matter of Silverthorne. 4—Muller vs. Bertholon & Rigaumont. 5—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 6—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 7—Keasby & Mattison Company vs. Passapae. 8—Corrothers Publishing Company vs. Stanley Bradley Company. Noticed.—9—Lazarus vs. Behr Brothers & Co. 10—Stark Medicine Company vs. Wisdom. 11—American Consolidated Store Service Company vs. Finlay Brothers. 12—Davis Provision Company vs. Fowler. 13—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 14—Same vs. Zinsser. 15—Same vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 16—Same vs. United Electric Light and Power Company. 17—Same vs. Goelet. 18—Steinert vs. Musical Courier Company and Blumenberg. 19—Edison Electric Light Company and Edison General Electric Light Company vs. Sawyer-Man Electric Light Company.

## *STATE COURTS.*

### COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of judicial settlement of the account of Charles T. Harbeck and others, as executors.—Argued by J. Tredwell Richards for appellants, Samuel S. Thomas for respondent.

Anthony Timony, as administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by A. C. Tennant for appellant, C. J. Patterson for respondent.

In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of George S. Young and another, as executors of Amos Hurlbutt.—Submitted.

Dina Sulz, as administratrix, vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, appellant.—Argued by Raphael J. Moses for appellant; Charles J. Patterson for respondent.

Nicholas Powers, as administrator, &c., vs. Prudential Insurance Company of American, appellant.—Argued by T. F. Magner for appellant, C. J. Patterson for respondent.

In the matter of the estate of S. C. Harlot, deceased.—Argued by A. C. Brown for appellant, R. E. Robinson for respondent.

Calendar for Friday—Nos. 190, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198.

The court will take a recess from to-morrow until April 8.

## NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called in Part II.

Class I.—1—Slattery vs. Mayor, &c. 2—Spear vs. Doebert.

Class III.—3—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Reid. 4—Bonnard vs. Dunlap.

Class IV.—5—Mott vs. Carolin. 6—Lord vs. Delano. 7—Fitzpatrick vs. Van Horne. 8—Suydam vs. Washburn. 9—Oestelein vs. Betz. 10—Cohen vs. Reiss. 11—Bouthin vs. Huerstell.

Class VI.—12—Matter of Prockert.

Class VII.—13—Deering vs. Fitch. 14—Cashman vs. Fitch. 15—Mitchell vs. Mitchell. 16—Greanelle vs. Mercantile Benefit Association.

Class VIII.—17—Hawk vs. Marsh Land Company. 18—Matter of Cannon. 19—Matter of College Place. 20—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 21—Croker vs. Fairchild. 22—White vs. Woodson Type Casting and Machine Company. 23—Mooy vs. Sidney. 24—Savage vs. Faulhaber. 25—McClure vs. Law. 26—O'Brien vs. Mayor, &c. 27—Chu Pawn vs. Irwin. 28—Magrave vs. Weber. 29—Smith vs. Van Houten. 30—Rubin vs. Ziss. 31—Volkening vs. Brandt. 32—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company. 33—Ulfelder vs. Gill. 34—Harlem River Bank vs. Gardner. 35—Fishl vs. Sexton. 36—Cunningham vs. Farrel. 37—McKenna vs. Weston. 38—Whitelegge vs. Whitelegge. 39—Steel vs. Rosenberg. 40—Hahn vs. Hahn. 41—O'Connell vs. Forty-second Street Railroad Company. 42—Foster vs. Mohan. 43—McShea vs. McShea. 44—Savings Bank vs. Rosen. 45—Steinmetz vs. Steinmetz. 46—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 47—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. 48—Greene vs. Casey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2219—De Tenouveave vs. McKinlay. 2245—Kenney vs. Monahan. 2280—Federgreen vs. Blanner. 2655—People ex rel. American Flag Company vs. Barker. 2117—Hall vs. Ocean and Seneca Consolidated Mining Company. 2080—American Soda Fountain Company vs. Farragut Fire Insurance Company. 2102—Rogers vs. Union Railway Company. 2169—Hazeline vs. Hoyt. 2190—Well vs. Seale. 1952—Warfield vs. Weeks. 2174—Cotes vs. Cotes. 2203—Jump vs. Jump. 2215—Sherlin vs. Sherlin. 2265—Electro Silicon Company vs. Moran. 2276—Jordan vs. Valentine.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 591—Farrell vs. same. 880—Levy vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colman vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term room. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—6152—National Pipe Company vs. Fisher. 6064—Union Square Bank vs. Hellerson. 6181—Knapp vs. Valentine. 6001—Frost vs. Clark. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 5093—Brizzola vs. Meyers. 5932—Kratochoil vs. Cronin. 5942—Schunemann vs. Schwartz. 5848—Gingold vs. Hinwitz. 5699—Schroeder vs. Coatsville Rolling Mill Company.

Regular Day Calendar.—104—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 105—Same vs. same. 952—New-Haven Steamboat Company vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company. 953—Same vs. Liberty Insurance Company. 2807—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2478—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Himelnway. 2522—Haven vs. Dean. 5328—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c. 2730—Levy vs. Allernan. 1404—Van Antwerp vs. Linton. 5269—Fancher vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 1468½—Price vs. Ohio Falls Car Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3208.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

1—Humpfner vs. Humpfner.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.—2757—Gold vs. Whipple & Co. 2718—Cossart vs. Lord. 2859—Tompkins vs. McLean. 2833—German Exchange Bank vs. Kreiger. 2834—Same vs. same. 2857—Barker vs. Dittmar. 2754—White vs. Malbrum. 2573—Myers vs. Levy.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

156—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

644—Zanzer vs. Oppenheim. 588—Townshend vs. Thomson. 1058—Robertson vs. National Steamship Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1218—Roan vs. Parton. 1167—Pichot vs. Girard. 1214—Ricka vs. Harper.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

839—Brown vs. Cowen. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

994—O'Brien vs. Benner. 1150—McClymert vs. Butler Brothers.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

185—Estate of Julia E. Downey.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Leopold Goldblatt, Alexander Melville, Thomas Skelding, Michael J. Daly, Ann DeCourcy, Eliza Genneg. At 2 P. M.: Henry Camerden, letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Clement."

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested Will—998—Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1374—Kallisher vs. Galewski. 324—Peiser vs. Strauss. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 1414—Horwitz vs. Simpson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1540—Goldfarb vs. Goodman. 3006—Reid vs. Sexton. 1528—American Enameled Tiling Company vs. Michaels. 1513—Raisen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 739—Starkweather vs. McClelland. 1543—Rabinowich vs. Burns. 1544—Bourne vs. Carroll. 1582—Titus vs. Osborn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

931—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1364—Finelite vs. Gluck. 1498—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 1506—Johnson vs. Friedhoff. 219—Blank vs. Spees. 220—Herrman vs. same. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn. 1560—Dattlebaum vs. Retschaft. 3531—Luaglino vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 729—Goddard vs. Fountlaine. 1589—Garbett vs. Gedney. 1591—Prial vs. Mars. 1592—Vincent vs. Schneider. 39—Schulburg vs. Gutterman. 1101—Fischer vs. Bayer. 308—Hartung vs. Waefelaer. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlansky. 1088—Calfano vs. Bove. 1044—Well vs. Kearn. 1045—Dunham vs. same. 1046—Gerber vs. Kearn. 1006—Gelb vs. Levy. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 1507—Gerlach vs. Jewett. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 760—Levy vs. Schultze. 701—H. B. Claflin Company vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimmons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes—3793—Sommers vs. Greenfield. 3794—Same vs. same. 2732—Jacobs vs. McCarthy. 3733—Pruden vs. Lighthall. 3805—Stern vs. Hulin. 2728—Cooper & Jarvis vs. Post. 3804—Mathews vs. Maloney. 3712—Maas vs. Miller.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1596.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—George Dougherty. 2—Andrew B. Dick, (3.) 3—John Scowcraft. 4—John Costello. 5—William Votypka. 6—Peter Handebode.

Pleadings—1—Walter Downs. 2—Viola Weletsky. 3—John Kennedy. 4—Umberto Lake. 5—Andrew Burton. 6—Frank Chambers. 7—Thomas Cowper. 8—William H. Duffy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Maggie Kelly. 2—John Starace. 3—Louis Konrad. 4—Harry Krauch. 5—Manny Lowenfeld. 6—Mandel Bierman. 7—James Rawls. 8—Victor Franklin. 9—Edward Marnow and Samuel Schwartz. 10—William Mayo and William James. 11—David Collins. 12—Charles D'Ellia. 13—Lee Toy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Salvatore Avella. 2—David Kaplan, (2.) 3—William Green. 4—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 5—Thomas F. Maher. 6—Thomas Costello, George Thomas, Philip McGirk, Samuel Timbock, George Murray, and Joseph O'Brien. 7—Louis Wischinsky, Leah Wischinsky, Benjamin Weiss, and Samuel Kaplan. 8—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothstein. 9—George Moore. 10—Walter S. Brownsield. 11—Frederick Schwarz. 12—May Wallace Bogle, alias Leah Bernard.

### Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company vs. Lyons—James J. Nealis. Matter of Schneider—John Jay Chapman. Brett vs. Montauk Iron Works—Thomas M. Wyatt. Matter of Marcher Avenue—Henry B. Twombly. Cotes vs. Fountaine—Francis D. Hoyt. Russell, J.—Vietor vs. Wilson—Clifford W. Hartridge.

### Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—George F. Vietor vs. John A. Wilson—Sol Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Charles Casper & Co.—Charles G. F. Wahle.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—William Fiss vs. William H. E. Richenberg—Jarvis H. Miller.

### BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—Part II.—Stover, J.

Short Causes.—1917—Williams vs. Cady. 1891—Miller vs. Murray. 1190—Plummer vs. Lewin. 1900—Miller Company vs. Fox. 1171—Miles vs. Raymond. 1006—Gresham vs. Kaplan and another. 540—McCormick vs. Frausen. 1896—Van Name vs. Van Name.

Regular Calendar.—887—Frank vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 888—Burford vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1885 and 1886—McGinley & McKay vs. McAdam. 420—Downey vs. Williamson. 478—Griswald vs. Little. 612—Bulmer vs. Hess. 358—Burtis vs. Darling. 660—Dee vs. Worthington. 591—Twaddell vs. Schoenig. 522 and 529—Farmer vs. National Life Association. 510—Kelly vs. Healy. 418—Renners vs. Long Island Railroad. 546—Feddersen vs. Long Island Railroad. 439—Title Company vs. Cottier. 887—Metz vs. Lesser. 894—Marbon Coal Company vs. Hine. 896—Hurschle vs. Button Works. 896—Figge vs. McKane. 900—Kelly vs. The Mayor and others. 902—Manning vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 903—Laggerquist vs. United States Insurance Company. 905—Webber vs. Bates. 858—Dolan vs. United States Insurance Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 905.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.

71—Buckley vs. Walsh. 36—Fetzer vs. Noell. 38—Kittle vs. Lake. 86—Garvey vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 215—People ex rel. Jones vs. Squier Corner. 217—Patchen vs. Prendergast. 123—Case vs. Newton. 116—Ross vs. Brock.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, J. Part II.—Osborne, J. Short cause calendar.

1950—Welz and others vs. Volk. 1970—Nichols Gas Fixture Company vs. Russell Imp'd, &c. 2139—Tietjen vs. Stern. 1885—Hornes vs. Schwenk. 1907—Curran vs. Wickland. 2232—Melillo vs. Bomanelli. 2077—Martin vs. Mahoney. 1895—Reiners vs. Boetzkes. 1287—Taylor vs. Walden.

Regular Calendar.—1230—Flynn vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1118—Smith vs. Weed. 1015—Courtney, Sheriff, &c., vs. Eighth Ward Bank. 415—Weyershausen vs. De Casse. 1274—Ryan vs. Keyes. 1171—Borgensen vs. United States Projectile Company. 1148—Lautier vs. Harrison. 1197—De Garry vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1270—Boyle vs. New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry and Steam Transportation Company. 1121—McGowan, administrator, &c., vs. Hornby. 1232—Appleton as guardian, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 818—Potts and another vs. McLaughlin and another. 291—Gillies vs. O'Brien.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,390.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Case on. No day calendar.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Bermuda, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Bermuda";) at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Castillian Prince, (letters must be directed "per Castillian Prince."

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Earnwood, from Philadelphia; at 5 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 10:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Flaxman; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 11:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 3:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Clement, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Clement.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, close here daily up to March 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 15, 1895.


### Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

*Majestic, Mh.27, 8:30 AM
*Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Ap.10, 8:30 AM
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.

*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM.
Britannic, May 15, 10 AM.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upwards, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $20. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 409 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

**CUNARD LINE.**

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Mch. 25, 3 P.M.
Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A. M.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M.
Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson st.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 23, 2 P.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 30, 6 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf....Sat., April 6, M.

Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, March 23.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Werkendam, Sat., March 23, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Sat., March 30, 1895, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 8; Aug. 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.

WARRIMOO, April 16. MIOWERA, May 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, March 22
TYBEE.....Monday, March 25
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, March 27

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring st., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAG

# OLD POLICE RECORDS FOUND

*THEY HAD BEEN IN A SAFE AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.*

**Were Used by a Committee in 1883 and Would Have Been of No Value to the Recent Investigators.**

For a time yesterday it was believed that the finding of a bundle of police records in a safe at the Metropolitan Hotel had brought to light the documents needed by Recorder Goff during the Lexow investigation, and which at the time the Police Department was charged with having secreted in order to protect certain officials.

An examination, however, disclosed that one document referred to the trial of a Police Captain now dead, the second to a patrolman who was broken nearly fifteen years ago, the third alone being the record of the trial of a person still connected with the police force. Recorder Goff could not connect the restored papers with those that were missing at the time he needed them, and it is improbable that they were those to which he referred during the Senate investigation.

Chief Clerk Kipp of the Police Department received the documents yesterday from ex-Judge Horace Russell, together with a note, in which Mr. Russell said:

"I send you a bundle of papers recently sent me from the Metropolitan Hotel, in the safe of which they have lain, I suppose, ever since the investigation of the Roosevelt committee. I remember nothing about them, but from the place where they were found, namely, the Metropolitan Hotel safe, I infer that they are papers which were in that investigation."

The papers sent to Major Kipp were the records of the trials of Capt. Charles McDonnell of the Eighth Precinct and his Ward man, Patrolman John Murphy, both dated May 25, 1880, and the trial of Sergeant Josiah Westervelt, (now Captain,) for conduct unbecoming an officer, the date of which was March 1, 1883.

Capt. McDonnell, who was known as "Lightning Charley," has been dead several years. Superintendent Walling preferred charges against him in January, 1880, for permitting disorderly houses in his precinct, the Eighth. Murphy was accused of receiving "protection" money from keepers of disorderly houses. The charges against Capt. McDonnell were dismissed, but Murphy was broken.

The charges against Westervelt was that he, while in command of the old Twenty-ninth Precinct, conspired with Patrolman Henry H. Shill to prevent a raid on a gambling house. Shill is the same policeman who on Monday was indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury for bribery, perjury, and attempted extortion. He was a special-duty man under Capt. Price, and is now suspended. The charges against Westervelt and Shill were dismissed.

The papers returned by ex-Judge Russell were used by the Roosevelt committee during its investigation of the Police Department in 1883. The committee held its sessions in the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Judge Russell and Col. Bliss were the counsel for the Police Department. Since the sale of the Metropolitan Hotel property the furniture in the old place has been sold at auction, and in cleaning out the safe the papers were found.

## MAY BE HIS BROTHER OSCAR

**What Mr. Horstman Says of a Supposed San Francisco Suicide.**

The San Francisco papers of last week contain the story of a young man who is supposed to have committed suicide by drowning. A sailor wandering along the wharf in the early morning found a photograph and a card pinned to a float. The photograph was that of a young man about twenty years old, well built, and rather good looking, with features of the German type.

The note, which was written in an irregular hand, directed the person finding it to give it to "Al" White, who would send it to E. Horstman, 26 State Street, New-York.

"Al" White is the keeper of a waterfront saloon in San Francisco, and the photograph was recognized in his establishment as that of a dejected youth who had visited the saloon several times.

E. Horstman keeps a saloon at 107 Broad Street, in this city. He was visited yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, and the photograph and note were shown to him.

"Well," he said, after looking at the pictures, "that might be my brother Oscar. He always was a wild boy. After he came over from the old country, four years ago, he worked with me in a saloon on Cedar Street about one year. He got so wild then that I sent him to San Francisco, where he has been ever since. He never told me what he was doing out there, but he used to write to me once in a while. I have not heard from him for about two months. That picture does not look much like him, but the description suits him. He was only seventeen when he went out there. I guess I'll wait till they find the body, and see for sure if it is Oscar."

The mother of the Horstmans, their only relative, lives in Münster, Westphalia, Germany.

**Attacked by a Negro.**

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 21.—Miss Freda Burke of Roselle, aged seventeen, was attacked to-day by a negro, who waylaid her while she was on her way to the railroad station. She fought him vigorously, and he struck her twice in the face. Her outcries were heard by C. V. Banta's coachman, who went to her assistance. Her assailant was pursued by the coachman and Christopher Quinn, but disappeared in the woods. Miss Burke was taken to Justice Tiernan's office, and a posse was quickly formed by the excited people to surround the woods and hunt down the negro. He was captured shortly before dusk by Officer Weisenger, who forced him at the muzzle of a revolver to surrender. He was fully identified by the girl. He gave his name as Elmer Wilson, aged eighteen, and said he was guilty. He was brought to-night to the county jail here.

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

A. M.

Sun rises...6:00 | Sun sets...6:14 | Moon rises...4:29

**Tides To-day.**

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 4:36 | 5:11 | 10:54 | 11:20 |
| Governors Island | 5:05 | 5:50 | 11:45 | 11:57 |
| Hell Gate | 6:38 | 7:43 | 1:13 | 1:25 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Bermuda, Windward Islands ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Alleghany, Jamaica ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa ..... 5:00 A. M. .....
La Gascogne, Havre ..... 10:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool ..... 11:30 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao ..... ..... .....
Mississippi, London ..... ..... .....
Phoenicia, Hamburg ..... ..... 3:30 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana ..... 10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Trinidad ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

Iroquois, Charleston ..... ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Lahn, Bremen ..... ..... 4:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra ..... ..... 1:00 P. M.

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) March 22.—Advance, Colon, March 14; Caribbee, St. Croix, March 15, Critic, Dundee, March 2; Greece, London, March 3; Marathon, Gibraltar, March 4; Patria, Havre, March 12; Pawnee, Gibraltar, March 3; Prins Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, March 16.

SATURDAY, March 23.—Colombia, Colon, March 16; Etruria, Liverpool, March 16; La Champagne, Havre, March 16; Marengo, Antwerp, March 9; Paris, Southampton, March 16.

SUNDAY, March 24.—Alecto, London, March 9; Exeter City, Swansea, March 9; Etona, St. Lucia, March 15; Stockholm City, Antwerp, March 13.

MONDAY, March 25.—Amalfi, Hamburg, March 9; Maasdam, Rotterdam, March 13; Orizaba, Havana, March 21; Pathan, Gibraltar, March 10; Tauric, Liverpool, March 15.

TUESDAY, March 26.—Athos, Kingston, March 20; Mohawk, London, March 14; Noordland, Antwerp, March 16; State of California, Glasgow, March 16.

**Arrived.**

**New-York, Thursday, March 21.**

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Gates, London March 7, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers Bremen March 12, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:42 A. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam March 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda March 18, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool March 8, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Oxford, (Br.,) Janes, Liverpool Feb. 28, with mdse. to F. J. Lord. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 A. M.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Coombs, Rio Janeiro Feb. 28, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Davidson, Santos Feb. 20, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Nierich, Bremen March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:43 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Trade Winds, (of Liverpool,) Ritchie, Calcutta 115 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Eurydice, (of London,) Tait, Colombo 121 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock.

Bark Grace Deering, (of Portland, Me.,) Meech, Buenos Ayres 59 ds, with hides to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Adonis, (Ger.,) Oltmanns, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 21 ds, with logwood to Mosle Brothers—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N., light breeze, clear.

**Sailed.**

SS City of Augusta, for Savannah; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.; Guyandotte, for West Point.

Ships Wavertree, for Calcutta; Carl, for Yokohama; Arno, for Liverpool; Avon, for Calcutta; Iceberg, for Valparaiso, &c.

Barks Eleanor W. Williams and Nellie Brett, for Guantanamo.

Brig Plover, for Guantanamo.

**Notice to Mariners.**

Hell Gate Post Light, New-York.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about March 30, 1895, the characteristic of this light, on shore at Hallett's Point, Hell Gate, East River, will be changed, temporarily, from alternately red and white to a fixed red lantern light 5 feet vertically above a fixed white lantern light. The focal plane of the red light will be 35 feet above mean high water. Due notice will be given of the restoration of the present characteristic of the light. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894," Page 54, No. 273, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 58.

**Spoken.**

Ship Orpheus, (Br.,) Young, from New-York Dec. 22 for Anjer, for orders, was spoken Feb. 1 in lat 20 S., long 28 W.

Ship Andelana, (Br.,) Gillies, from New-York Jan. 5 for Yokohama, was spoken Feb. 9 in lat 15 S., long 31 W.

**By Cable.**

LONDON, March 21.—SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York March 17.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from Rotterdam, sld. from Boulogne for New-York to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York March 9, via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) Capt. McGregor, from Messina about March 17 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Saragossa, (Br.,) from Naples March 15 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Cuxhaven for New-York March 19.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Fortmann, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Alexandria, &c., arr. at Constantinople March 18 and proceeded to Naples.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York March 9 for Hull, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York March 9, arr. at London to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, arr. at Naples at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded to Genoa.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1:30 P. M. to-day.


**Excursions.**

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

Parties will **leave New-York in Special Pullman Vestibuled Trains with Dining Cars,** for Magnificent Sight-Seeing Tours, as follows:

**No. 1, a 78 Days' Trip** through New-Mexico, California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, Montana, and the Yellowstone National Park.

**No. 2, a 65 Days' Trip,** the same as No. 1, omitting Alaska.

**No. 3, a 52 Days' Trip** through New-Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado.

The Yosemite Valley may be visited in connection with either of these excursions.

**No. 4, a 46 Days' Trip** across the Continent and to Alaska, outward by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and homeward through the Yellowstone National Park.

Tours to EUROPE, including RUSSIA, NORTH CAPE; also tours to JAPAN and CHINA.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.


**Situations Wanted—Females.**

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway,** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**Chambermaids.**

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, competent girl as chambermaid and to take care of grown children; good references. L. B., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or waiting in small family; best city reference. M. G., 54 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young German girl as first-class chambermaid in American private family; understands waiting; good reference. 248 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; best of personal reference. 206 West 37th St., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a refined young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; is a very neat sewer. 20 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; four and a half years' city reference from last place. 558 Lexington Av., McCarthy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; Protestant; to go out by the day in private families; first-class city reference. J., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with sewing; first-class references. 146 West 62d St.; ring Adams's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK or CARE OF CHILDREN.—By Protestant girl to do chamberwork or care for children. 502 West 40th St., Murdoch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as competent chambermaid; best city reference; city or country. 237 East 26th St., Wall's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; wait on lady or do sewing; good reference. 353 West 53d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; best city reference. Foley, 204 West 60th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 154 East 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl to do chamberwork and mind children; best city reference. 201 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid; city reference. Address, by letter, Chambermaid, 1,338 3d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or NURSE and Seamstress.—By a competent girl; excellent reference. E. F., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English chambermaid in private family. Late employer's, 114 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can be seen at present employer's, from 10 to 12, 42 West 38th St.

**Cooks.**

COOK.—As professional cook in a private family; best city reference. 328 West 49th St.; Ryan's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman (Protestant) to cook by day or week; best city reference. 338 West 24th St., Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a small boarding house; city or country; best of reference. N., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

**Situations Wanted—Females.**

**Cooks.**

COOK.—First-class; by a young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; gets up dinners and luncheons economically; bread and pastry a specialty; first-class city reference. 781 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; all kinds of desserts; highly recommended from last employer; no objection to country. Bergin, 1,093 1st Av., bakery.

COOK.—First-class; young woman, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands the best of family cooking; meats, soups, game, fish, desserts, &c.; takes full charge; city refrence from last employer. Nellie, Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by a young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; gets up dinners and luncheons economically; bread and pastry a specialty; first-class city reference. 781 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK.—First-class; smart young woman; in small private family; will be found fully competent; wages $25; good city reference. Cook, care of Powers, 224 East 35th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; understands all branches; game, entrées, desserts, jellies; excellent baker; good manager; marketing; full charge if necessary; city reference. 639 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has first-class city references. 232 East 54th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook and baker; would do coarse washing; private family; city or country; good city reference. 333 West 38th St., three flights.

COOK.—By thorough cook in small private family; willing to assist with coarse washing; best city reference. 219 East 28th St., third floor, Room 14.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent American cook by the day or month; girl as waitress or child's nurse; together or separate; city or country; reference. C., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds plain and fancy cooking; city or country; reference. A., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman, or to do housework; makes good bread and biscuit; or to go out by day; good reference. 444 West 31st St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class cook and laundress; city or country; best city references; private family. 218 East 25th St., third floor, front.

COOK.—First-class Englishwoman; understands all soups, fish, entrées, meats, poultry, game; good baker; city or country; good references. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city reference. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; large dinners, luncheons, and receptions; best city reference. Call, two days, 205 East 40th St.; ring Hyland's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; competent in all branches of her duties; takes full charge; A1 reference. Hildegard, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; North of Ireland; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. K. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.


The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.


**Day's Work.**

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day house cleaning, washing, or to wash windows; do any kind of work; reference. 364 West 50th St., McGowan's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; is good cook and laundress; cleaning or any kind of housework; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Two or three days in the week; cook, wash, iron, or cleaning of any kind; best city reference. 234 West 35th St., top floor. Mrs. Sullivan.

**Dressmakers.**

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER wants a few more engagements; $1.50. Miss B., 144 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker would like few more customers by day; latest styles and elegant fit guaranteed; highest references from Brooklyn and New-York. Mrs. Nally, 514 East 86th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; good fitter; rapid sewer; great deal taste; day or home; references. Mme. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; makes dresses equal to best Parisian houses; from $10 up; agent for the French Corset Royal; finest in the world. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by day in first-class private families; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting. K. T., 162 East 23d St.

**Governesses.**

GOVERNESS.—BY ENGLISH LADY; EXPERIENCED TEACHER AND NURSERY GOVERNESS FOR THE SUMMER WITH FAMILY IN COUNTRY; ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND MUSIC; GOOD CITY REFERENCE. SUMMER, BOX 329 TIMES, UP TOWN.

**Housekeepers.**

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly-competent housekeeper, not afraid of work, for gentleman or small family. Ross, 213 West 88th St.

**Houseworkers.**

HOUSEWORK.—By French girl as general housework; small family. F. L., 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By an English Protestant girl for general housework; references. E. T., 123 West 19th St., rear, left.

**Lady's Maids.**

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; good packer; will be found trustworthy and obliging; no objection to travel; highest reference from last lady. M. V. B., 359 West 15th St., between 8th and 9th Ave.

LADY'S MAID.—English; experienced; good traveler; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; can be well recommended; first-class reference. S. A. P., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; German, French, English; perfect hairdresser; seamstress, packer, travel; to go to Europe; city references. Mrs. Servis, 108 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German person; capable and experienced in her duties; sewing, packing, hairdressing, charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. M., 140 East 31st St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find situation with a family going abroad for her maid; is good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and competent in every respect. P. S., Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

**Laundresses.**

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; is thoroughly competent; personal city references. A. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress, or would do all the wash in a small family; first-class references; wages $25 a month. E., Box 133 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; willing and obliging; first-class city references; city or country. Laundress, care of Mrs. Cahill, 584 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; capable and obliging; five years' reference and last employer. 188 West 33d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class private family; city or country; best city reference. A. F., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city reference. C. M., 650 3d Av.

**Nurses.**

INFANT'S NURSE.—Entire charge if necessary, or grown children and sewing; 18 years' experience; wages, $18 to $20. A. M., Box 342 Times, Up Town

NURSE.—By a North German kindergartner; experienced sick nurse; good traveler and sewer; speaks French and English; wishes to go abroad with family or invalid; best references from present employer. Europe, 106 West 42d St.

NURSE, &c.—By nurse, attendant, and companion to chronic, alcoholism, insane, or invalid; unexceptionable references; thorough masseur; willing, sober, obliging; shaves, valets, travels. Thompson, 214 East 40th St.

NURSE.—Just disengaged; English infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; refined and trustworthy; highest reference. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; city references. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a North German young woman as nurse to growing children; age, 26. Can be seen at present employer's, 19 East 47th St., from 10 to 12.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, trustworthy person; take entire charge of infant from birth; or growing children; plain sewing; best city references. C., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a first-class experienced infant's nurse; can be recommended by the very highest families, who can be seen; excellent seamstress; middle-aged. 277 Warren St., Brooklyn.

NURSE TO WALKING CHILDREN.—By competent, refined Englishwoman; 35; teaches if necessary; excellent dressmaker; six years' personal reference. Capable, 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; one who can take entire charge of infant from birth; city or country; best city reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; take full charge from birth; highest personal city reference. S. J., 940 3d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent infant's or child's nurse. Present employer's, 62 East 54th St.

**Parlormaids.**

PARLORMAID, &c.—By an experienced parlormaid or waitress; highest city references given. Present employer's, 5 East 67th St.

**Situations Wanted—Females.**

**Seamstresses.**

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; by the week or month; city references. D., Box 602, 1,242 Broadway.

**Waitresses.**

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of city references. 249 West 15th St.; ring bell nearest inside door.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid; best of city references. 345 East 12th St., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress; several years' city references. J. M., 237 East 26th St., Wall's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; good reference. J. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—To take butler's place; very best city references. P. S., 222 West 35th St.

**Miscellaneous.**

A LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES TO SECURE situations for her governess, cook, laundress, waitress, chambermaid, and seamstress; all of whom she can highly recommend and can be seen every day till 2 o'clock Tuesday. 5 East 74th St.

**MASSAGE.**

Vapor baths given at either home by a trained nurse attendant. 743 6th Av

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By experienced young lady; stenographer and typewriter; permanent position. Address, stating salary, G. S. D., Box 138 Times.

UP STAIRS WORK or do GENERAL HOUSEwork.—No cards. Muehlbach, 405 East 87th St.

**Situations Wanted—Males.**

**Butlers.**

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Experienced in all duties; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. A. B., 221 West 35th St., third floor.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; honest, sober, and obliging. 271 Lexington Av., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 27; in private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept; good city references. G. A., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city references. A. M., 15 South 5th Av.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By young man; not afraid of work; willing; useful; best city references. Care of O'Neill, 249 West 36th St.

BUTLER, CHAMBERMAID, or LAUNDRESS.—By young married couple; husband as butler; wife as chambermaid or laundress; good city reference. J. C., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a single man; speaks all the modern languages; has long experience; city reference. M. P., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—German; competent; strictly sober; highest city and foreign references. T. Roever, 1,560 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by thorough, competent young man; age, 27; best of references. C. N., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SINGLE-HANDED.—Age, 25; first-class references. J. O., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by a thoroughly-competent young married Dane; 27; best of references. L. K. N., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; has very best recommendation; nine years in last place. H. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman; age, 34; ten years' first-class references. John Finn, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—German; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

**Conchmen.**

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly experienced city driver; disengaged on account of family turning out horses; where good man is wanted; will give best personal city reference from last and former employers, who can be seen. Advertiser, 5 Lexington Av., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; is just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. J. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent, sober, and reliable; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, trustworthy, and careful driver; no objection to country; very best references. Frank Tipping, 1,258 3d Av., care of Peter Hussey.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages; willing, obliging; make himself useful; last employer seen. H., Box 800, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By single man; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; just disengaged; nine years' city references from one family; city or country; total abtainer. J. P., 387 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By useful man; American; 31; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; can milk; make himself generally useful; country preferred; best reference. Reliable, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory city references; married; no family. A., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-experienced man; single; age, 33; careful, reliable driver; neat appearance; five years' reference; city or country. S., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; temperate; good city driver; good city reference. George, 28 East 35th St., late employer's.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man as coachman; country preferred; is honest, sober, and willing; best city and country references. 240 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; good driver; ten years' best of city and personal references. McArdle, 344 Amsterdam Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; first-class man, with seven years' best city references regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing and obliging. W. N., 628 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced young man; age, 32; careful and reliable driver; good appearance; city and country reference. Thomas, 77 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; good driver; ten years' best of city and personal references. McArdle, 344 Amsterdam Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; general useful man on gentleman's country place; will be found willing and obliging; city and country reference. Thomas, 770 10th Av., care Coyle.

COACHMAN.—By a colored single man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; city or country; best city reference. C. G., 700 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By coachman and useful man round gentleman's place; six years' country references; middle-aged. 57 Irving Place.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; understands his business; good city driver. M. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young Irishman as coachman or groom; age 28; height, 5 feet 8 inches. P. F. Donnelly, 942 8th Av., Kelly's box.

COACHMAN.—Will be disengaged in a few days; present employer can be seen. D. F., 136 West 54th St., present employer's, private stable.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married; sober, careful driver; best references. F. S., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

**Gardeners.**

GARDENER, HEAD.—Swiss; married; no incumbrances; fully competent to take charge of large private place; 25 years' experience; understands all indoor and outdoor growing of all kinds of flowers, fruit trees, and vegetables; also grafting in all its branches; highest reference as to character and ability. P. H., 148 Amity St., Flushing, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a Frenchman; married; no children; 35 years old; knows his business in all its branches; greenhouse, hot bed, and farm exploitations; the wife understands poultry and butter; will take the place of foreman or manager in a good place; good references in this country. E. S., 153 West 26th St., care of Mrs. Dorion.

GARDENER.—By reliable, sober man; married; no family; experienced in growing all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables under glass and out doors; care and improvement of grounds; full management of gentleman's place; personal reference. D. W., Box 177 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands thoroughly the care of greenhouses and vegetable gardens, fruit and lawns; could take full charge of a gentleman's place; four years' reference. J. J., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By married man; no children; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; would take a place, with or without glass; four years' reference. D. D., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By young man as vegetable gardener; first-class reference, and not afraid of work. Address, by letter only, Gardener, 156 East 125th St.

GARDENER.—By Englishman; 29; married; no family; thoroughly experienced in all branches; capable taking charge gentleman's place. T. B., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By a Swede on gentleman's place; understands greenhouses, graperies, and roses; 18 years on the last place; best of references; small family. H. I., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Married man; Protestant; on private place; understands his business; six years' in last place; best of city references. Gardener, Box 155 Times Office.

**THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.**

**What to Avoid.**

From The New-York Weekly.

Friend—Got a cold, I see.

Jinks—Yes, a little one.

"You ought to be careful. That cough needs attention."

"Think so?"

"It has a regular grave-yard sound."

"Good gracious!"

"Awful dangerous time for people with colds—grippe, pneumonia and quick consumption everywhere."

"Eh?"

"Yes. A friend of mine took a cold, not half so bad as yours, last week, and in three days he was dead."

"My stars!"

"Fact. The doctor said my friend might have pulled through if he had not worried so much. Take my advice and try not to think about it."

**Chicago.**

From The Chicago Tribune.

"It seems very swampy along here," observed the New-Yorker, looking languidly out of the car window. "How much further is it to Chicago?"

"Your've been in Chicago half an hour," said the conductor, majestically.

"Good gracious! I don't see any residences."

"You must be near-sighted, Sir. I can see the dwelling of one of the oldest families in Chicago not half a mile away."

"I—I can't see it at all. What's their name?"

"Muskrat."

"Bless my soul!"

**An Up-to-Date Parrott.**

From The Philadelphia Call.

Mrs. Dingle—I'm awfully glad to see you, Mrs. Stone; I wanted to tell you that our old parrot will soon be able to talk again.

Mrs. Stone—I don't understand you; I thought you said he was deaf and dumb.

"So he is, but he's learned to make the deaf and dumb signals with his toes."

**Whence the Sorrow, Whence the Joy.**

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Women," sneered the cynic, "are glad on Easter because they have new dresses."

The poet of nature smiled in pity.

"Why, then," he triumphantly demanded, "do they sorrow during Lent?"

"That's when they are trying the dresses on."

**A Natural Conclusion.**

From The Boston Herald.

A small Boston girl who was an unnoticed listener at dinner the other day suddenly piped up with: "Say, mamma, is everybody wicked?"

"Why, no, my child, of course not," answered mamma. "Why do you ask such a question as that?" "Because you haven't said a nice thing about any one to-day!" The rest was silence.

**The Disappointed Lawyer.**

From Judge.

Client—Well, did I make a good witness?

Lawyer—Yes; between you and that stupid jury you knocked me out of a clean hundred.

Client—Why, I won the case, didn't I?

Lawyer—That's just the trouble. I wanted a chance to appeal.

**His Third Cousin.**

From Harper's Young People.

"He's your first cousin, isn't he?" said Mrs. Dimling to six-year-old Freddy, alluding to a new baby of whom Freddy was very fond.

"Oh, no," replied Freddy. "I had two cousins before he was born."

**Situations Wanted—Males.**

**Second Men.**

SECOND MAN.—By experienced young Englishman; first-class valet; understands his duties; willing and obliging; expert at silver; city references. B., 905 6th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By first-class second man; just disengaged; age, 25; nine years' city references; last employer can be seen. R. S., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By first-class second man or butler in small family; by young man; has first-lass city references. E. J., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; age 24; thoroughly competent; best city references. A., Box 331, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—Or

# PLATT MEN WERE GUARDED

## Warded Off Trouble at the County Committee Meeting.

## GEN. M'COOK READY FOR A FIGHT

### No Opportunity Arose, However—Cold Shoulder for Milholland and His Late Associates Who Seek Recognition.

The volcano which is smoldering in the local Republican organization gave out a little extra smoke at the County Committee meeting last night, but there was no violent eruption. This was due in part to the precautions taken by the Platt men to avoid trouble.

Gen Anson G. McCook, who is one of the prominent men of the Brookfield faction, to whom no office has been given, was on hand, eager for a fight, but he did not get it.

The meeting was held in the new hall which the committee has leased for a year in Thirty-eighth Street, near Sixth Avenue. It proved to be about as inconvenient as a hall possibly could be. It is long, extremely narrow, and with no acoustic properties worth speaking of. Three times as many men tried to get into the room as it could comfortably contain. Many prominent members of the committee could get no seats, for a crowd of outsiders were on hand early and monopolized them.

On the front seat sat Abe Gruber, Jacob M. Patterson, George Warmaker, and Cornelius Van Cott. They could hardly wait until the routine business was out of the way before moving to adjourn. They watched President Lauterbach at every turn for a signal that trouble was coming and it was time to act.

The most entertaining bit of business was the disposition made of a communication from John E. Milholland and others of his late association. They said they had resolved to enroll in the regular organization, and when they had attempted to do so, had been unable to find the places of meeting of the various election district organizations. They suggested that one or two special days be designated, and the places of enrolling be designated.

Evidently the Platt men, who are likely to lose control of some of the Assembly districts in which they are now masters, were not especially anxious to take these now stray sheep into the fold. Some of the Brookfield men, too, who would be the gainers, were not kindly disposed toward these ex-Milhollandites, for they made unkind thrusts at them, as disturbers in the party and a faction which ought not to be officially recognized.

Gen. McCook was in favor of taking them all in and making it as easy as possible for them. Incidentally, the fact was brought out that many of the election district organizations are more nearly dead than alive. From many places in the city reports were made that the constitution had been violated by these associations in not holding the prescribed meetings. Gen. McCook insisted that something should be done to remove the physical difficulties which are evidently in the way of enrollment.

Mr. Van Cott, who is a Platt man, and would probably lose his control in the Eighth Assembly District if the Milholland men were enrolled, moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Organization. Then followed a long debate on the question of giving any recognition whatever to the communication.

Alexander Campbell of the Eleventh District fired some hot shot.

"It is beneath the dignity of this organization to recognize any faction whatsoever," said he. "This band of alleged Republicans comes to the County Committee, complaining, in substance, that we, the regulars in our election district associations, are violating the constitution. I believe we should pay no attention to this crowd, which tried to wreck the party last Fall. They are soldiers who shot from the rear and killed our own men. If they want to enroll as individuals, let them come, but it would be a bad precedent if we gave them any attention as a separate faction."

At this point there was applause, which indicated that so many of the Platt and anti-Platt men approved the sentiment that Jacob M. Patterson, who had been nervously wondering if it would not be wise to adjourn, resumed his usually complacent look.

Then another thing happened. John Simpson, who is mentioned as a future appointee in Commissioner Brookfield's office, had come late. He could get no seat. He was badly crushed, and in his desperation he called out so that those in the rear of the room could hear:

"Let me in or give me back my money. I have paid $25 for a season seat, and I want it, or I want my money refunded."

"Order," said the crowd, and Mr. Simpson kept still.

Julius M. Mayer of the Twenty-eighth District, who is afraid of the old Kerwin followers, if the Milholland men are duly enrolled, and who has troubles enough as it is, opposed giving any recognition to the Milholland communication.

John R. Van Wormer said that there was evidently need of some action which would remove the difficulties now existing in the way of enrollment, although he admitted he had no especial desire to extend any recognition to the late faction.

The request of Mr. Milholland was finally tabled, and the Committee on Organization was directed to post in its headquarters a list of the meeting places of the various election district associations.

An amendment to the constitution proposed a month ago by George W. Stevens, which would, if it had passed, have changed the basis of representations in conventions from the enrollment to the Republican vote, provoked a half hour's discussion, but was finally lost.

Abe Gruber moved to adjourn, and, after a minor amendment to a by-law had been submitted, he was recognized, and, with a chuckle of relief that, following the indorsement of Mayor Strong had come up, Messrs. Van Cott, Patterson, Wanmaker, and Gruber left their front seats and the crowd scattered.

## MR. KNOX HAS NOT RESIGNED

### Statements in The Evening Post Not Correct, the President of the Board of Education Says.

The Evening Post yesterday stated that it had learned from "several sources of unquestioned veracity" that President Charles H. Knox of the Board of Education had resigned, and that Mayor Strong had accepted his resignation with the understanding that it was to take effect about July 1, when President Knox and his family were going abroad. It stated that President Knox was now a member of the Board of Education purely on suffrance, and that he had requested Mayor Strong to "let him down easy," as he disliked the appearance of being suddenly displaced.

While retaining office, it was asserted President Knox was to make up his committees as directed by the reform element of the board.

A reporter for The New-York Times last evening questioned President Knox about The Evening Post's statements.

"Fact is so deftly woven with fiction in The Evening Post's article," said President Knox, "that it is difficult to separate the two elements. That I am President of the Board of Education and a member of the board 'on suffrance,' is true. Every city official holding office by virtue of the Mayor's appointment, is on 'suffrance.' The Mayor may remove me at any moment. But it is not true that I have resigned or that Mayor Strong has asked me to resign. The fact is that I called on Mayor Strong some time ago and asked him if he wished me to resign, and the Mayor replied that he did not want me to resign yet. That is all that has been said or done on that subject.

"My resignation is not in the hands of the Mayor, nor is there any understanding between us as to 'letting me down easy.' I may resign; I may not resign. I do not know whether I shall go to Europe this Summer. I hope to do so and if I go I may resign before I leave or I may not. I have not made up my mind what to do.

"The statement that I am to make up committees according to the dictation of the 'reform' or of any other 'element' in the board is untrue. I make up my committees myself."

The Evening Post further said that President Knox and Commissioners Harris and Goulden stood in the way of a complete reorganization of the Board of Education on reform lines, and that President Knox was determined to make Commissioner Goulden Chairman of one of the most important committees, but that Mr. Goulden had been forced to retire in favor of ex-Congressman J. J. Little.

"It is untrue," said President Knox, "that Commissioners Harris, Goulden, and myself are standing in the way of reorganization. If we are we can be removed. As to the committee matter I don't know what The Evening Post means."

## THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Roller Skating.—The Roller Skating Club, organized by F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., had its usual weekly meeting at the Berkeley Armory last evening. The floor was in excellent condition. Miss Fannie Archibald, who had a bad fall at the last meeting of the club, has fully recovered. Among some of those present last evening were Mis Edith Sands, Jules Vatable, Miss Helen Lefferts, Miss Edith de Russey, R. A. De Russey, Stephen H. Pell, Mrs. Sydney L. Smith, Miss May Low, Miss Edith Spyers, Miss Ethel Dominick, Davies Tainter, Rudolph Neeser, Murray Crosby, Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Sarah Hard, Charles Hard, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Helen Clarkson, E. T. Littell, Miss Helen Souter, Miss Ethel Stokes, Robert Livingston, Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Josephine Zabriskie, Miss May Harper, Ellery Anderson, Louis Fitzgerald, Miss Mary Van Nest, and Mr. Arthur Gray. The patronesses present were Mrs. Frederick R. Lefferts, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, and Mrs. Anson W. Hard.

—A Benefit Musicale.—A Lenten musicale for the benefit of the Eclectic College Free Dispensary was given at the Hotel Endicott. Among those present were Mrs. J. M. Varian, Miss Varian, Mrs. E. C. Anderson, Miss Benson, Mr. Albert Frank, Col. Norman T. Dike, Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. Albert Gleason, Mrs. J. Arthur Joseph Mrs. J. H. V. Arnold, Miss Arnold, Mrs Albert Tilt, Laura Sedgwick Collins, Mrs. Carl Mayhoff, Mrs. Granville Perkins, Mrs. A. H. Curtis, Mrs. and Miss Clagett, Mrs. Arthur Dyett, Mrs. Frank Brainard, Mrs. Hermann, Mrs. M. Hollohan, Mrs. A. Townshend, Mrs. John D. Slayback, Dr. G. W. Thompson, Dr. James Harvey Bell, Dr. G. W. Boskowitz, Mrs. Henry Andrews, Capt. Beach, Mrs. Leon Harviers, Dr. Newcomb, Dr. Henry Carey, Dr. Hill, Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Frank Lee, Mrs. Ryer, Mrs. A. W. W. Miller, Mrs. B. L. Fitch, Mrs. Henry Brick, Claude R. Hirst, William Fitler, Miss Nellie Miller, and Miss Nellie Francis Miller.

—To Resume Coaching Trips.—Coaching trips between the Hotel Brunswick and the Westchester Country Club, will be resumed on April 15 and continue until June 15. The coach to be used will be the Pioneer, which will be "tooled" by Frederic Bronson and Dr. W. Seward Webb, both well-known and experienced whips. The start will take place from the Brunswick each morning, Sundays excepted, at 11 o'clock, and the course will be through Fifth Avenue, Central Park, Seventh Avenue, Morris Heights, and Fordham. Lunch will be served at the clubhouse. The coach will start on the return at 4 o'clock, and arrive at the Brunswick at 6. The coach trips from Rye to the Harlem River will also be resumed about the middle of April. Messrs. McVickar, Maitland, and other gentlemen living along the north shore of the Sound will handle the ribbons. The coach between New-York and Philadelphia will soon commence its trips.

—A. B. de Guerville's Lectures.—A. B. de Guerville gave another of his delightful lectures at the home of Mrs. Paran Stevens, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. He spoke of China and the condition of its people, told about Chinese women, gave an interesting interview with Li Hung Chang, and told about a Chinese Joan of Arc. The vivid descriptions were well illustrated with the costumes and ornaments. His previous lectures were on Japan and Corea and China. He will lecture next Thursday evening in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on the famous battles in the war between Japan and China, from the opening of hostilities to the fall of Port Arthur. The lecture will be elaborately illustrated by stereopticon views, and trophies, arms, flags, and uniforms picked up on the battle fields.

—The Theatre Club Entertained.—The Theatre Club held its third meeting on Tuesday evening, when the members attended Daly's Theatre, and witnessed the performance of "Nancy and Company." Afterward the party adjourned to the home of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, where supper was served. After supper the company spent an hour at bowling in the private alley which forms part of the establishment. Among those present were Mrs. De Koven, Miss Davis, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, Miss Helen King, Miss Maynard, Miss Barnard, Robert Stewart, Prince Lubecki, F. F. Dieter, Mr. Davidson, E. Pinckney Collin, Count Naselli, and Amos F. Eno.

—Mr. Snelling on Architecture.—Grenville Temple Snelling of the Department of Architecture of Columbia College delivered a lecture on the "History of Architecture," illustrated by the stereopticon, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Hotel Renaissance, West Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue. The patronesses were Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mrs. Henry Robbins, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Miss Ruth Lawrence, and Miss Carlotta Lowell.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Justus Ruperti of 1,700 Broadway, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of 229 Madison Avenue. The Sewing Class met at the home of Mrs. George MacCulloch Miller, 270 Madison Avenue. A luncheon was given by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of 66 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth gave a luncheon in the annex of the Metropolitan Club in honor of Miss Annie Russell. A dinner was given by Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap of 5 Gramercy Park for Miss Rosalie Remsen and Woodruff Sutton, whose engagement was recently announced.

—Music Ride.—The Knickerbocker Riding Club gave a jolly music ride at Dickel's Academy on Fifty-sixth Street last evening. Mrs. John C. Westervelt and Miss de Peyster were the chaperons. Among the members of the club are the Misses Graham, Alexander J. Bruen, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Miss Florence Clark, Shipley Jones, Miss Emily Petit, Miss Scott, Charles Garland, Miss Bertha Perry, and Miss Helen Edwards. After the ride a light supper was served in the parlors of the academy.

—Tiffany-Cameron Wedding.—The marriage of Belmont Tiffany and Miss Anne Cameron, the third daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, will take place on June 1, in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Bay Street, Clifton, S. I. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston. A large reception will follow at Sir Roderick Cameron's country place, "Clifton Burley," Arrochar. Miss Margaret Cameron will attend her sister as maid of honor.

—Mrs. Parsons's Luncheon.—A very pretty luncheon was given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Edwin Parsons of 17 North Madison Square, for her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Swayne of Cincinnati. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd, Miss Nannie Adams, Miss Grace Bigelow, and Miss Kemp.

—Reading and Musicale.—Arthur Howard Pickering continued his interesting series of Lenten readings yesterday at the studio of Miss Berg, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street. His subject was "In a Balcony." The first of Sumner Salter's Lenten musicales will be given at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of the West End Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue.

—Garden City Casino Opening.—The opening of the Garden City Casino will take place on the evening of April 15. A large reception, with dancing, will be given between 8 and 12 o'clock. A special train will carry the guests from this city, who will be received by Mrs. Rushmore Wood, Mrs. Richard Hunt, Jr., Mrs. Belmont Purdy, Mrs. Samuel Ward, and Mrs. Baldwin.

—Departures from Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street have left town for a six weeks' tour in Southern California. Mrs. James F. Clarke and the Misses Clarke of West Thirty-fourth Street have gone South. T. Addison Richards left town yesterday for an extensive Southern trip.

—George J. Gould Duck Shooting.—Mrs. George J. Gould, who has been spending a couple of days at her house on Fifth Avenue, has returned to her cottage at Lakewood, N. J., where she will remain until Monday. Mr. Gould is spending a fortnight in duck shooting at Havre de Grace, Md.

—Progressive Euchre Party.—Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's Island and 674 Madison Avenue, has sent out invitations for a large progressive euchre party for the evening of March 26. There are to be fifteen tables.

—Leased by August Belmont.—August Belmont has taken a lease for five years of the Delano house, at 190 Madison Avenue, which he occupied during the Winter. He will make extensive alterations this Summer.

—A Children's Domino Party.—Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will give a children's domino party at the home of Mrs. Webb, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, in Easter week.

—Prof. Stoddard's Lecture.—"Is Poetry Declining?" was the subject of a paper by Prof. Francis H. Stoddard at the regular monthly meeting of the Drawing Room Club, at Sherry's, last night.

—Building at Hempstead.—The Hempstead colony will have an addition to its social ranks in Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Magoun, who are building a handsome residence there.

—Mrs. Burke-Roche Leases a Cottage.—Mrs. Burke-Roche has leased a cottage at Garden City for the Summer, and expects to move into it about the middle of April.

### Failed to Expel Dr. Mattison.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at the meeting of the Kings County Medical Society on Tuesday to expel Dr. Joseph B. Mattison of 188 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

The council of the society had found him guilty of having published in a newspaper an article intended for The Medical Journal, and also for having written the article for a lay journal, which is contrary to the laws of the society.

The council moved for his expulsion, but the motion was defeated.

Dr. Mattison's friends were jubilant, but well-known doctors who belong to the society believe the rule should not be broken under any circumstances.

### William Choudrey's House Burned.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 21.—The residence of William Choudrey, in upper Main Street, was burned this evening. The flames started from a defective flue in the kitchen. The loss is about $6,000.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Six "Trilbys" on the Road.—Manager A. M. Palmer has sold W. A. Brady the right to produce "Trilby" all over the United States, with the exception of the larger cities, which he reserves for himself. Mr. Brady is now arranging to place six "Trilbys" companies on the road by April 1, and Sybil Johnstone, Mabel Amber, and Odette Tyler have been already selected to play Trilby in three of them. It is doubtful when the play will be presented here by Mr. Palmer's company, as it has proved so popular in London that the limit of its run there is indefinite. When it is brought here it will probably go to the Garden Theatre, "Little Christopher" being transferred to Palmer's.

—The Bill at Daly's.—In consequence of the increased demand for seats for the performances of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," Mr. Daly has decided to postpone the production of the new play, "A Bundle of Lies," to Thursday night. "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" will be presented to-night, at to-morrow's matinée and Monday and Tuesday nights, and "Nancy and Company" to-morrow night, and Wednesday afternoon and evening.

—Buried by the Actors' Fund.—The Actors' Fund has assumed the responsibility of attending to the funeral of Genevieve Howard, the actress, who died at the Hahnemann Hospital, in Philadelphia, last Monday. The cause of death was a fracture of the skull, received by falling down stairs in her boarding house. Miss Howard belonged to a company that had been stranded in Philadelphia, and she left neither money nor friends.

—Mantell's New Play.—Robert Mantell has a play called "The Husband," which Manager Pitou has arranged to produce in Albany next Wednesday night. It is an adaptation of Tom Taylor's drama, "Retribution," is in four acts, and the scenes are laid in La Rochelle and Paris. Mr. Mantell's part is that of Capt. Henry Lefevre, a French naval officer.

—To Resume His Tour.—Charles H. Hopper, the Irish comedian, has recovered from the severe illness which interrupted his tour in "The Vale of Avoca," and he will resume his season, under the management of Charles E. Evans, in Jersey City, April 1. Annie Yeamans and Tiffany is a member of his supporting company.

—Salvini as Hamlet.—Alexander Salvini is really going to play Hamlet, which he has been studying and rehearsing for a long time. He will make his début in the part at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Wednesday evening, April 3, and two weeks later will probably repeat the performance in this city.

—Marie Carlyle's New Play.—The starring tour of Marie Carlyle in a comedy now being written for her by Charles Bradley and W. R. Wilson, will probably open in Boston. The scenes of the play are located at the Wellesley Female College.

## AT THE HOTELS.

—Sherman Hoar of Waltham, Mass., is at the Brunswick.

—Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut is at the St. Denis.

—Irving M. Scott of San Francisco is at the Holland House.

—Senator William J. Sewell of New-Jersey is at the Waldorf.

—Emilio Terry and Francisco Terry of Paris are at the Victoria.

—Bishop William S. Perry and John A. Kasson of Iowa are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator George G. Vest of Missouri and ex-Senator Matthew C. Butler of South Carolina are at the St. James.

—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph H. Manley of Maine, and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and ex-Gov. Herbert W. Ladd of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

Spring overcoats $12 to $32—has your tailor such a variety?

"No; his are all fine."

Ours aren't; not everybody wants to pay for fineness. But those that do will find ours as fine as there are in New-York—barring half-a-dozen tailors.

Your money back if you want it.

Mighty comfortable—black flannel office-coat, $3.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 321 st.

Upholstery Fabrics:

In these we show large and select stocks of European Novelties, as well as a complete assortment of the latest domestic productions.

*Damasks, Tapestries, Brocades.*

Figured and striped Moires, Single and Double-faced fancy Silks.

French and English Cretonnes and Dimities in particularly attractive patterns.

W. & J. Sloane

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.


## NEW WOMAN AND NEW MAN

### Discussed by the Kings County Political Equality League.

### MANY GUESTS ATTEND ITS DINNER

### Speeches by Mrs. C. L. C. Catt, Miss Elizabeth Curtis, Mrs. Blake, and Others—Many Clubs Represented.

There was a good dinner, good speeches, and a goodly number of interested guests last night at the Union League Club, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, where the Kings County Political Equality League held a meeting.

There was equality without regard to politics in the invitations sent out, and men as well as women were seated at the long tables, which were prettily decorated with ferns. It was evidently a congenial company, for it was nearly three hours after the guests sat down to dinner before the presiding officer, Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood, in a gracious little speech welcomed the guests and introduced the first speaker of the evening, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt.

Mrs. Catt is an experienced orator, and it is a delight to listen to her full, clear tones. She spoke of the "new woman" as she is caricatured in the comic papers. "The new woman," she said, "is coming, and she is coming to stay. We have worked hard for this, and now, I think, with a little more effort, a little more time, the end will be reached. But it is not the new woman that troubles me. I am not going to talk about her. I am tired of her.

"The thing that troubles me is the new man. If we develop the woman we must develop the man to walk by her side. The new man will not stay at home counting his gold and bonds and let who will go into the halls of legislation. When we have the new man, vice, crime, and degredation will not run riot over the great metropolis, and the great National Congress will not close its session in a night of licentiousness and scenes worthy of the worst days of Rome. All these things are possible because men permit them."

Miss Elizabeth Curtis, a daughter of the late George William Curtis, spoke of the recent National Woman Suffrage Convention at Atlanta, Ga., where, as a novice, she was much impressed by the unity of feeling between the husbands and wives present. She closed her remarks with the familiar lines from Tennyson's "Princess," beginning: "Woman's cause is man, they rise and fall togther."

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Harriette Keyser, Henry Sanger Snow, Dr. Nash, and others spoke.

Mrs. Blake's speech called forth much laughter. It seemed very odd to her, she said, to see so many figures of woman representing art, literature, and other things around the dome of the Capitol at Albany, while inside the building women were not allowed a voice in any of the proceedings.

Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, and Mrs. Edings-White were guests at the Speaker's table.

Among the different clubs having tables were the Urban, presided over by Mrs. Andrew Perry; the Woman's Club, with Mrs. Howland at the head; the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association, with Mrs. Noah Chapman presiding; the Bedford League, (two tables,) Mrs. Frank Hackstaff presiding, and the Eastern District League, with Dr. Alice Campbell at the head.

At the Bedford League tables were Mr. and Mrs. James Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Mrs. and Miss Miller, Miss Rassmussin, Mrs. and Miss McKay, Mrs. F. C. Duringe, Mrs. J. C. Hewes, Miss Ida A. Crat. Miss Rebecca C. Talbot, and Ludlow Perkins.

Others present were Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Isaac Cary, Miss J. J. Cassidy, and Mr. Hood.

## BACKUS SAYS THAT MORGAN CONFESSED

### Developments in the Case of the Suspended Binghamton Bank.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 21.—During the examination in the case of the Chenango Valley Bank officers before Judge Arms to-day, Bank Examiner Backus testified that Morgan, the cashier, came to his rooms at the hotel and confessed that he was short in his accounts $25,000, and that his son-in-law, D. L. Brownson, the President of the bank, had cost him a great deal of money, as had others whom he declined to name.

At a spirited meeting of the depositors of the bank this evening it was decided to continue the bank, if possible, and keep it out of the hands of a receiver.

ALBANY, March 21. — Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department has completed his report to the depositors of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank of Binghamton. In it the Superintendent says that, while the examination has not been completed, it already shows a deficiency of $206,000, or about 15 per cent. of the deposits. This may be increased as the examination progresses. The books have been falsified and manipulated, but, as nearly as can be ascertained, the amount due depositors is $944,000. The report says that Cashier Morgan confessed to the Bank Examiner that he was short in his accounts $15,000 or more, and that the District Attorney at Binghamton failed to prosecute when requested to do so by Bank Examiner Backus.

Superintendent Preston suggested either that a receiver be appointed to wind up the affairs of the bank, or that it be permitted to resume business under new management. In the latter case he suggests that depositors be permitted to draw out 25 per cent. of their deposits at once, but no more until so ordered by the court.

### Held for Burglary and Arson.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 21.—Mayor Applegate has committed two boys, Clarence Hogan and Frank Champion, to the county jail in default of $1,800 bail each on the charge of burglary and arson. The boys were arrested on Tuesday night for committing the numerous robberies in this city and Millville. When arrested they confessed to about fifteen burglaries here. They also admitted setting some of the places on fire after robbing them.


SHOES

Spring is here, and in our

CHILDREN'S

department we are ready—soft, dainty, "sweet" little shoes for baby. Firmer and, if possible, more shapely for the Tots, with every kind and color of shoe, good for *brightest* or *most romping* boy or girl.

ALEXANDER,

6th Av. & 23d St., N. Y.


### MONTEFIORE HOME BENEFIT

#### Lecture by Max O'Rell and a Dance—Work of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League for the Institution.

The monthly entertainment of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home took place last night in Carnegie Hall. Max O'Rell lectured on "Her Royal Highness, Woman," after which there was a dance. The large audience laughed freely at the lecturer's drollness of delivery and his humorous remarks.

The dance was an enjoyable affair, and continued until early morning. Many beautiful gowns were worn by the women of the league and their guests, and many handsome women were among the large number of dancers.

Those in charge of the affair were the officers and Executive Committee of the league, as follows:

President—Lucien L. Bonheur; Vice President—Miss Gertrude Hess; Treasurer—James Loeb; Secretary—Miss Amelia Simon.

Executive Committee—Leon Hirsch, Chairman; J. Major Heyman, Falk Younker, M. E. Erlanger, Abraham Wineburgh, M. J. Ludwig, Miss Estelle E. Cohn, Miss Bertha Simon, Miss Elsa E. Carr, and Miss M. S. Lesser.

Among those present were Miss Ray Erlanger, Miss Sophie Erlanger, Jacob H. Schiff, Gustave W. Eckstein, James Loeb, Sydney Rothschild, Gustave Marcus, Julian S. Barnard, Theodore W. Dreyfus, Gustave Dreyfus, Miss Helen Heilbrun, Miss Ida Wineburgh, Miss Cecilia Ehrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gans, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman G. Bloomingdale.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, A. S. Solomon, Miss Ida Strauss, M. W. Mendel, R. Etlinger, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Clark, Jr., G. Siegel, Miss E. Siegel, Miss Amelia Simon, Miss Bertha Simon, Miss Sophie Spelman, Miss Nina Loeb, Miss Fannie Ottinger, Nathan Ottinger, Miss Bertha Bijur, Miss Marie Philips, Miss Gertrude Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lasky, Miss Maud Herman.

Miss Fannie Hecht, Miss Josie Jacobs, Miss Amy Lewis, Mrs. N. Klein, Miss H. Loeb, Miss Flora Price, Miss C. Loeb, Miss Clara Cohn, Miss Florie Content, Miss Kate Price, Miss Lulu Heine, Miss Millie Heine, Miss Emma Offner, Miss Clara Dittenhofer, Miss Alice Davis, Miss Minnie Weil, Miss E. Friedman, Miss Ada Rau, Miss Emma Kaufman, Miss Annie Offner, Miss Emma Weil, Miss Fannie Eder, Miss Lizzie Dreyfus, and Miss Frances Meyers.

A good sum of money was made by the entertainment. It will be added to the treasury of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids. The members of the league are continually devising ways for raising funds for this worthy charity, and each one of their efforts has yielded a large amount, owing largely to the untiring labor of the officers and Executive Committee of the league.

## DIAMOND CUTTERS MUST GO BACK

### Will Not Be Permitted to Remain Here—Party of 125 Was Brought by the Majestic.

The effort to import diamond cutters into this country under contract to ply their trade will evidently be defeated. An examination of 40 of the 125 landed on Ellis Island yesterday from the steamship Majestic failed to show that any of the two-score examined could be legally entitled to land, and orders to send them back to the ship that brought them were issued.

Twenty of the number examined were debarred as paupers, and the other twenty were excluded under the provisions of the alien contract labor law.

Thirteen diamond cutters, brought by the Westernland from Antwerp Wednesday will also be sent back. It is charged they came under contract to Coeterman, Heinrich, Keck & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, and this firm may be prosecuted in consequence. The penalty is $1,000 fine for each case.

Both the men from the Majestic and from the Westernland were taken to Ellis Island yesterday. Only forty from the Majestic were examined. The work will be continued to-day, and it is thought that with but one exception the entire party will be returned.

The one exception is that of Louis Lefschutz, twenty-four years old. He produced citizenship papers, which had been taken out by his father several years ago. The Commissioners decided that he be allowed to land on the ground that he is a son of a naturalized citizen of the United States.

It is expected that several New-York and Brooklyn lapidary firms will be asked to explain violations of the contract law, as a large number of the cutters who arrived by the Majestic are said to have been brought here at the instance of New-York and Brooklyn establishments. The Commissioners, however, declined to show any of the affidavits filed by the Majestic's people.

Orders were issued last night that the cutters, while awaiting examination, should be treated with every consideration. Most of them are well dressed, and the purser of the Majestic declared they were the finest lot of immigrants ever brought to the country. There are ten women and children in the party. These will have to return if their respective husbands and fathers are barred, as the law forbids the separation of families.

## NOTES FROM THE CITY HALL.

—A committee having in charge the Swiss Fair, to be held the first week in April at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon by appointment, and asked the Mayor to be present Thursday, April 4, when a reception will be given in his honor. The committee was composed of John Feltwell, Dr. John Friederich, and Henry Landolt.

—Dr. John Rogers, Jr., son of the sculptor of that name, has been appointed medical examiner by Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring, to examine applicants for places in the Street-Cleaning Department. The salary is $750 a year.

—Emil Back was appointed yesterday by the Mayor as clerk to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

—Russell Sage called on the Mayor yesterday and talked with him for a few moments. The object of his call was not made public.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

Ware, Mass., March 21.—Fire in Sagendorph's block, Main Street, did $10,000 damage, the building and the stocks of F. L. Bassett, jeweler; A. F. Richardson, boots and shoes, and F. L. Downy, dry goods, sustaining the heaviest losses.

Parsonburg, Md., March 21.—The kindling mills of Parson Brothers, their store, 5,000 cords of wood, the railroad station, and Robert Riggin's dwelling burned; loss, $20,000.

Springfield, Mass., March 21.—The store, dwelling, and barn of Frank Hitchcock, at Erimfield, Mass., burned; loss, $5,000; partly insured.

Flemington, N. J., March 21.—The lumber yard of Hummer & Williams was damaged $5,000 by fire; uninsured.


For Boys

4 to 9 yrs.

Blue Cheviot Serge Suit, strictly all wool—the color absolutely fast—vest buttons in, and can be taken out, and jacket worn with blouse—very serviceable, and dressy enough for any ordinary occasion.

$5.00.

Notice the careful finish and correct style which, without increasing the cost, adds so much to the apearance of all the clothing designed and made for Children where that is the exclusive business.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

60-62 West 23d Street.


## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only there local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Deputy Fire Marshal Wilson has made a thorough investigation of the circumstances in connection with the fire Wednesday at 168 West Twenty-fifth Street, in which John Kurtz and Anthony Ketchum lost their lives. His conclusion is that it was the result of an accident.

—Commissioner of Immigration Senner yesterday received a letter from Police Commissioner Andrews stating that the force of police which was recently withdrawn from the Barge Office landing would be re-established.

—Raymond & Whitcomb include four transcontinental tours in their programme for the coming season. A book describing these trips may be had of Raymond & Whitcomb, 31 East Fourteenth Street.

—James Ring, a laborer employed by the Park Department, while working on the drive in Central Park yesterday found a gold watch and took it to the Arsenal.

### Brooklyn.

—These officers of the Hanover Club were elected on Wednesday night: President, Frederick W. Wurster; Vice President, Edwin Knowles; Secretary, Herbert F. Gunnison; Treasurer, A. D. Baird; Directors, Col. A. D. Baird, J. Henry Dick, Millard F. Smith, J. Adolph Mollenbauer, Edwin Knowles, George W. Weeks, J. D. Bell, C. H. Bailey, W. P. Smith, J. H. Boston, H. F. Gunnison, Ludwig Nesseir, and William Vogel.

—Dr. Charles D. Strong, son of the late Police Sergeant Charles Strong, who was arrested on Monday for failing to pay his wife alimony, and who was admitted to bail in the sum of $500, did not appear in court yesterday, and his bond was forfeited. Lester R. Henderson of 170 Clermont Avenue was the bondsman.

—Articles of incorporation were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday of the Arbeiter Gesang Verein. The Trustees are Barnell Goldberg, Frank Goldberg, Louis Lipshitz, Morris Ponyansky, Hyman Barnblatt, Abraham Gerzog, and Frank Krivruk.

—The Oxford Club has elected the following officers: President, William C. Wallace; Vice President, David R. Morse; Treasurer, Horace F. Hutchinson; Secretary, Alexander Robb.

—It is expected that the new bridge terminal station in Brooklyn will be ready for use in July. The Brooklyn Union Elevated Railway Company is making the connection with the new depot.

—John Riles, two years old, of 775 Hicks Street, fell into a boiler of hot water yesterday, and was severely burned. He was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

—Dr. Sylvester has applied to the Commissioners of Charities to erect a water tower at the County Farm, at St. Johnland.

### Long Island.

—The farm of the late Stephen R. Hicks, at Old Milbury, has been sold to James Magoun, a New-York banker, for $24,000. The farm was recently sold by the administrators of the estate to George A. Clark, for $16,000. Mrs. Hicks refused to sign the papers transferring the property to him, on the ground that he was one of the executors, and could not buy the land. While the matter was in abeyance the farm was sold to Mr. Magoun for the advanced price. It is said that now Mr. Clark will decline to sign the transfer to Magoun. The latter has bought several other farms in the vicinity. Mr. Magoun intends to build a handsome Summer home on the property.

—Silas Holland, a farmer, living near Queens, and Joseph Newland, an employe of his, are under arrest, charged with cutting down trees on neighboring farms and selling the wood to J. L. Opper of Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Holland is charged with larceny in the second degree, and Newland is held as an accessory to the crime.

### Yonkers.

—The School of Methods of the Westchester County Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a convention in Temperance Hall yesterday, and it will be continued to-day. There were forty delegates present. Miss Helen Rollins, President, presided. The other officers present were Mrs. E. C. Balch, Yonkers, First Vice President; Mrs. Emily F. Fowler, Mount Kisco, Secretary; Miss Victoria E. Bell, Wakefield, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. E. S. Underhill, Sing Sing, Treasurer; Miss Anna Underhill, Sing Sing, Assistant Treasurer.

—The following members of the Leo Association have been elected delegates to the Archdiocesan Union, of which the association is a branch: John J. McEnroe, Thomas Fee, M. J. Walsh, Joseph M. O'Brien, J. F. O'Brien, and Thomas J. Bracken. The alternates are W. Mangam, William Rowan, J. G. Renahan, D. A. Cooper, J. J. McCauley, and P. McGrath.

—A bill has been adopted by the Water Commissioners amending the Yonkers Water act, which will authorize the issue of $300,000 additional City of Yonkers water bonds for the purpose of completing the new distributing reservoir at Fort Field and for other matters connected with the department.

—Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of this city will deliver a lecture on "The Presentation of Plays Before Shakespeare's Time," under the auspices of the Shakespeare Society of Columbia College, on Friday evening, April 5.

—Edward R. Chamberlain, tenor and Director of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church choir, has been appointed Vice President for Westchester County of the State Music Teachers' Association.

—The members of

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# The New-York Times.

Part Two
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## TRIALS TO BEGIN APRIL 1

### All the Defendant Policemen Have Pooled Their Issues.

### THEIR LAWYERS ALL TOGETHER, TOO

**Pleas of Not Guilty by the Indicted Men—No Motion Made for Delay—Gen. Tracy Will Do the Cross-Examining.**

The trials of the indicted police officers will be begun by District Attorney Fellows and his assistants, Messrs. Fox and Rollins, on the first Monday in April.

They will be carried on as rapidly as possible until all of the cases are disposed of. It has not yet been determined whose case will be called first, but it will make little difference, as all of the defendants have pooled their interests and all of the lawyers will be interested in each case.

The members of the police force against whom indictments were presented last Monday were before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to plead. All but one of them responded when their names were called. The absentee was James Burns, at one time ward man for Inspector McLaughlin, when, as a Captain, he was in charge of the First Precinct. Burns left the country some time ago while under indictment. Just where he is the District Attorney has not been able to discover.

Most of the indicted men were at the new Criminal Courts Building early. Justice Ingraham ascended the bench at 10 o'clock.

Inspector William W. McLaughlin, Capts. J. K. Price, M. J. Murphy, J. J. Donohue, J. Siebert, ex-Capts. J. T. Stephenson, Edward Carpenter, and W. S. Devery, and Ward Man Henry Shill and ex-Ward Man Edward G. Glennon pleaded not guilty.

They were represented by Lawyers Abraham I. Elkus, for Col. E. C. James; Emanuel Friend, Frederick B. House, Louis J. Grant, and John Vincent, for Tracy, Boardman & Platt. Mr. Boardman arrived before the proceedings were over.

Ex-Capt. Stephenson's bail, which had not been fixed, was placed at $1,000. He is already under $25,000 bail on another indictment.

The last to be called to plead was Inspector McLaughlin. He walked forward as though in command of a platoon.

Clerk Carroll announced: "There are five indictments against you."

He stood long enough to hear Mr. Friend plead "not guilty" for him to all of the indictments, and then resumed his seat.

Col. Fellows was surprised that no motion of any kind was made for delay, and, after all had pleaded, he announced the date for the beginning of the trials at the new term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He is anxious to get the cases cleared up as speedily as possible.

Mr. Friend, speaking for the other lawyers, said nothing would be done to delay the trial of the cases. The lawyers were as anxious, he said, to have them disposed of as was the District Attorney. Justice Ingraham then adjourned the court.

Those under indictment would not speak of their cases after they had left the courtroom.

The lawyers for the defendants met yesterday afternoon at the office of Col. E. C. James to confer about the cases and assign counsel to their different parts. Each will have some special work to perform, and in that way the defense will be made as strong as possible.

It was known that Col. Fellows had designated Messrs. Fox and Rollins to assist him, and so they were taken into consideration.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will pay particular attention to Special Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and do the greater part of the cross-examining. Friend & House were assigned to take care of the criminal law practice in opposition to District Attorney Fellows. Col. E. C. James will devote his attention to Special Assistant District Attorney Fox, and Messrs. Grant and Elkus will take charge of hunting up and examining the witnesses before trial.

The Grand Jury continued to hear witnesses yesterday. It is understood that it is investigating charges against "firebugs," and for that purpose a large number of witnesses has been subpoenaed to appear before it.

Assistant District Attorney Davis has charge of the matter, and he said yesterday that he would have it thoroughly investigated in about two weeks.

He denied that any of the so-called Parkhurst agents were connected with the effort to indict guilty parties in connection with incendiary fires. There was a rumor to that effect about the Criminal Courts Building during the day.

The story that appeared in some of the afternoon papers that Col. Fellows had declared what he would do in connection with a rumor that ex-Burglar Liss had made an effort to bribe Simon Rosenbaum to testify against Policemen McMarus and Jacobs before the Grand Jury was declared to be entirely false by Col. Fellows.

Inspector Williams appeared in the County Court House yesterday and sent a message to Justice Ingraham, who was on the bench in the Supreme Court, Special Term, engaged in the hearing of a motion. The Judge stopped the proceedings, and engaged in an earnest consultation with the Inspector for fifteen minutes. The Inspector, when leaving the building, was asked about his interview with Judge Ingraham, but he refused to give any information about it.

## AN ELECTRIC CAR STOPPED BY A ROBBER

**He Drove Passengers and Crew from the Car but Got No Money.**

LYNN, Mass., March 21.—A Lynn and Boston electric car was stopped on the Revere marshes early this morning by a man armed with a revolver.

The conductor, the motorman, and seven passengers were driven from the car. Of the passengers two were women. The man boarded the car from the marshes, and entered into conversation with the conductor. After talking a minute or two he seized the trolley rope, and, pulling the trolley from the wire, thrust a revolver into the conductor's face and demanded the money he carried.

The conductor grasped the would-be robber's wrist, and, after a struggle, the conductor ran through the car toward the front platform, followed closely by the man, with the revolver still in his hand. The passengers fled from the car, the women screaming.

The conductor and motorman jumped from the front platform, followed by the robber. The latter, finding it impossible to obtain the conductor's money, gave up the chase and disappeared. All hands then returned to the car, which proceeded on its way to Lynn.

### Gov. McKinley Is Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 21.—It was expected that Gov. McKinley of Ohio, who has been at Thomasville, Ga., for some days, would arrive in Jacksonville to-night, en route to Lake Worth, Fla., and arrangements had been made to tender him a public reception. Late this afternoon, however, a message was received from Thomasville stating that the Governor was ill, and would be unable to go to Jacksonville to-night. Elaborate preparations had been made to receive the Governor, and the citizens were greatly disappointed at his non-appearance.

### Trying to Recover Depot Property.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 21.—In the Ohio Supreme Court to-day, what is known as the Eggleston Avenue (Cincinnati) case was argued. Property worth about $2,000,000 is involved. Many years ago the State gave to Cincinnati an old canal bed "for highway purposes." It was laid out as Eggleston Avenue, but soon after was given by the city to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for depot and other terminal facilities. The State now seeks to recover the property, on the ground that it has been devoted to other than highway uses.

## REYNARD TRIED A SLUMMING TRIP

### Started for the Bowery with Glee, Met a Policeman, and is Now Back in His Cage with a Sore Head.

Master Reynard Fingerhut of 66 East Fourth Street, "did" the Bowery very early yesterday morning, and is now doing penance and suffering with a sore head and a pain-racked body in a cage in the cellar of his home. He had been under restraint for a long time, and his keepers always found him docile and obedient. He was never violent but once, and then a sharp switching made him take his sharp teeth out of the hand of a man who was trying to amuse him.

The door of his prison was not locked Wednesday night, and when the first streak of dawn forced its way through dingy East Fourth Street yesterday morning, another streak ran parallel to it. Master Reynard was up and away. He leaped and he tumbled. He waltzed, cavorted, galloped, pirouetted and sent out sounds of glee as he went undisturbed to the festive Bowery. So hard did he work giving physical expression to his delight in freedom that when he reached the Dry Dock Savings Bank he was weary.

There is a railing about the bank, and inside it Master Reynard crawled to recuperate. A policeman, Joseph Fancy, of the East Fifth Street Station, saw him crawl beyond the rail, and, of course, became suspicious. He rushed to the bank and over the railing. Master Reynard saw him coming, and ran. The policeman was after him. There was a merry dodging about the narrow inclosure, and in a second Policeman Faney had a prisoner by the neck. Then there was howling, and the policeman did some of it, as teeth were sunk into his hand.

His prisoner escaped, and nearly 1,000 Bowery denizens howled with glee. The policeman was on his mettle. He made another rush and this time he made his capture sure. He took Master Reynard in his arms and carried him, kicking, snapping, and making a great noise, to the East Fifth Street Station, where he was locked up in a cell. He remained there several hours. Then his keepers called for him, took him home, and locked him up on a diet of bread and water in the same old cellar at 66 East Fourth Street.

Master Reynard is a fox, as most reynards are, and his owner is Henry Fingerhut.

## NO RULING IN THE GREENHUT CASE

### Judge Grosscup Will Hear More Evidence Before Deciding the Contempt Matter — Experts to Report Soon.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Counsel for the majority stockholders of the Whisky Trust and those for Joseph B. Greenhut, its President, had a conference with Judge Grosscup this morning in the latter's chambers. Edwin Walker, representing Mr. Greenhut, asked for a ruling on the case against his client for contempt. It was charged that Greenhut used the court to further his own ends in having himself appointed receiver.

Judge Grosscup said he was not ready yet to rule on the case. He preferred to hear more evidence, and appointed April 22 as the date for a further hearing. At that time it is understood that both the Goodharts, of the firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co., of New-York, will testify, as well as other persons in the office who are believed to know something about the case.

Bills were to have been filed to-morrow against President Greenhut and Nelson Morris for the recovery of certain moneys which they are alleged to have obtained by virtue of cattle feeding and other contracts made illegally through Mr. Greenhut, but as Edwin Walker left for Washington to-day they will not be filed until his return.

The report of the experts appointed to investigate the books and papers of the company will be ready Monday or Tuesday, when sensational exposures in regard to the management of the trust are promised.

## THE KATAHDIN SHOWS MUCH IMPROVEMENT

**She Now Steers Perfectly and Has Greatly Increased Speed.**

BATH, Me., March 21.—The Ammen ram Katahdin, which has reached Bath from Boston, is much improved in manoeuvring and sailing powers. The "dead wood" which has been put in astern, making a dividing wall between the two propellers, proved a great improvement, and the craft now steers perfectly. Before this was done no helmsman could keep her steady.

The new wheels give a great improvement in speed. Though she was not hurried on her trip home from the Charlestown Navy Yard, and no forced draught was used, she was "let out" for short spins, and showed up much faster. The thinness of the blades of the manganese bronze wheels, which have a knife edge, balances the increased area of the new wheels, as compared with the old ones of cast iron, and the engines give as many turns as before. The power of the engines is such that it is even proposed to make one more pair of wheels of the same size as those now on the ram, but of a greater pitch, but nothing definite will be determined on this point until Gen. Hyde returns from the South next Saturday.

That the vessel as she now is can beat the contract speed was made certain by yesterday's trip. In a few days she will be taken out on the Bath course, off Southport, and there given a thorough trial over a measured mile, when the advance she has made over what she showed when tried there with her old wheels can be exactly known. Then the matter of a new set of wheels will be decided upon. She is good for at least 18 knots as she is, for she made 135 revolutions on 115 pounds of steam when opened, and wallowed at 165 pounds. The average revolutions were 105, with a speed of about 13 knots.

## FOUR JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS

**The Bill to Establish Them Passed by the Assembly.**

ALBANY, March 21.—The Armstrong bill to divide the State into four judicial departments, with General Term headquarters in Brooklyn, New-York, Albany, and Rochester, came up as a special order on third reading in the Assembly to-day, with an amendment of Wr. Whittet's striking out Rochester from the bill and substituting Buffalo. A short debate followed upon the amendment, which was killed by a vote of yeas, 28; nays, 58.

The bill was then passed, as originally introduced, by a vote of 86 to 14.

The other special order, the Niles bill, on second reading, to establish a zoological garden in New-York City, was called. The bill was attacked by Mr. Howe. If passed, the measure would authorize the removal of animals from Central Park, and this would be a disastrous thing for the poorer residents of New-York.

Speaker Fish took the floor and defended the bill on the ground of the benefit the larger garden would be to the children of New-York. Mr. Fish offered an amendment providing that the new garden should be open free on Sundays.

Mr. Halpin then offered an amendment providing that the new garden would have no right to possess the property in Central Park, but that if the property in Central Park was disposed of, the garden established by the bill would have possession of it if it desired. As Mr. Halpin's amendment went to the desk first, the vote was taken upon it. It was adopted by a vote of 67 to 28. The Fish amendment was then adopted, and the bill progressed to third reading.

### Duluth Will Have a City Farm.

DULUTH, Minn., March 21.—As a result of a movement started by Bishop McGoldrick, Duluth will adopt Detroit's plan of a public farm, and will devote several acres of city and private property to raising potatoes, onions, and other vegetables for the city poor. Mayor Lewis and others will give several acres for this purpose. Workhouse prisoners will be compelled to work on the farm.

## SUIT AGAINST THE CRAMPS

### C. G. Lundborg Asks $300,000 for an Alleged Patent Infringement.

### A PROTECTION FOR STEAMSHIP SHAFTS

**Testimony Being Taken in This City — The Invention Said to Have Been Used On the St. Louis and St. Paul.**

Charles G. Lundborg of this city, formerly of the Swedish Navy, and known in this country as a naval architect and designer, has, through his attorney, Wilton C. Donn of 261 Broadway, brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia against the William Cramp & Son Ship and Engine Building Company of that city to recover $300,000 damages for an alleged infringement of a patent, which Lundborg alleges was made use of in the construction of the new ocean steamships St. Louis and St. Paul, now approaching completion.

By direction of the court, the testimony for the complainant is now being taken before an examiner at the offices of Mr. Donn. Messrs. Donn and Laurence represent Mr. Lundborg, and Messrs Hayden and Foster of Washington, D. C., are looking after the interest of the great shipbuilding firm.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Donn made this statement yesterday of the causes that led to Mr. Lundborg bringing his three-hundred-thousand-dollar suit against the Cramps:

"Charles G. Lundborg is a very well-known scientific man, formerly of the Swedish Navy. He is known throughout America and Europe for his researches upon the resistance of floating bodies, with a special reference to the resistance of ships.

"Capt. Lundborg in 1888 patented an improvement in the construction of ships. This improvement had reference to the mode of supporting and enclosing the shafts for twin-screw propellors, and consisted in extending the hull of the vessel from a point just abaft amidships horizontally in the line of the screw shafts, so as to form trunks or tunnels accessible from the interior of the vessel to the full length of the screw shafts, whereby in case of the wearing away of the bearings, or an accident occurring to the screw shafts, they were capable of examination and repair.

"It is to be understood that prior to this invention by Capt. Lundborg the screw shafts projected from the sides of the vessel into the water, and in the case of the larger ocean vessels, such as the City of Paris, for example, the shafts were exposed for some forty feet and their outer ends were supported by struts projecting from the ship's sides, near the sternpost. As may readily be seen, the shafts were liable to injury by coming in contact with floating bodies, such as waterboats, wrecks, &c., and the damage would not be discoverable, as there were no means of getting at the shafts where they projected in the water without sending down a diver or putting the ship in a drydock. An injury of this kind occurred to the City of Paris several years ago, whereby she was disabled in midocean and came very near being lost.

"By Capt. Lundborg's invention the shafts are enclosed within the hull of the vessel the entire length. Any injury from the outside is utterly impossible. The importance of this invention can be realized from the fact that large ocean vessels recently built contain this same invention; for example the three ships of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, the Empress of India, the Empress of Japan, and the Empress of China, the Lucania, and Campania of the Cunard Line, and some lake steamers.

"The Cramp Company was engaged in building two ships for the International Navigation Company, the St. Louis, which was launched last November and will soon go into commission, and the St. Paul, which will be launched in a few days. Capt. Lundborg alleges that in these vessels the Cramp Company adopted or embodied his entire invention. As the company did so in violation, as he claims, of his rights under his patent, suit was entered against it in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia for infringement, claiming $300,000 damages and asking for an injunction. Testimony for the complainant is now being taken in this city."

## WORKING HARD FOR SUPT. M'KELVEY

**Two Brooklyn Policemen Capture Two Suspicious Characters.**

Since William J. McKelvey became Superintendent of Brooklyn Police the members of the force seem to be eager to do their utmost to break up the gang of burglars who have been operating in that city.

Policeman William H. Chambers of the Sixth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, while doing special work in citizen's clothes, discovered that the side door of Stephen Carlin's saloon, at Fifth Avenue and Degraw Street, was open, and at the same time he noticed three men standing in front of the saloon.

Chambers was joined by Policeman George C. Meyers. While Meyers kept the three men in view, they having left the saloon, Chambers went inside, and ascertained that no one was there. He and Meyers ordered the men to halt. They started to run.

One of them, Louis Wessel, was tripped by Chambers, and he fell. He was on his feet in a second, and ran across Atlantic Avenue, pursued by Policeman Meyers. He fired three shots at Meyers. But Meyers caught him and subdued him.

Policeman Chambers, in the meantime, secured one of the other men. The third escaped.

At the Sixth Avenue Station House they gave their names as Louis Wessel, twenty-two years old, of 246 Prospect Avenue, and Louis Hassard, twenty-two years old, of 579 Park Avenue. In Wessel's possession was found a revolver, a bunch of false keys, and $11.72.

A citizen who had been in the vicinity of the saloon when the men had first been seen by Chambers at the station house a blackjack and a broken chisel.

It was found that the chisel had been used in forcing open the side door of the saloon, and that in the wood were imbedded the broken pieces.

The two men were committed to Raymond Street Jail without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Superintendent McKelvey was pleased with the conduct of the officers, and they will be commended in general orders.

### Henry Coppee.

Henry Coppee, acting President of Lehigh University, died yesterday of heart disease. He was seventy-four years old. He was in the class of 1839 at Yale, and was graduated at West Point in 1845. He was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war. He was professor of English literature at the University of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1866, and was then elected President of Lehigh University. He resigned in 1875, and has been acting President since Dr. Lamberton's death. At the time of his death he was Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, having been first appointed in 1874.

### The Uses of Electricity.

The first of a course of six public lectures on "How Electricity Is Now Being Utilized" was given last night at Columbia College by Prof. Francis B. Crocker.

The lectures are intended for professional and business men who desire to obtain an intelligent idea of the uses of electricity. There were about 100 persons present last night. Prof. Crocker talked on "How Electricity Is Generated and Stored."

### Don Simon Lara.

Don Simon Lara, the leading American philanthropist of the City of Mexico, died Wednesday. His benefactions made possible the founding and maintenance of the American Hospital there. Señor Lara was born in New-York, going to Mexico when twelve years old, but he never relinquished his American citizenship.

## INCIVILITY OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS

### Charges by Miss O'Neill and Miss Gladstone—Extortion Also Alleged—Mr. Kilbreth to Investigate.

Several cases of customs scandal were the subject of a talk yesterday, to which Collector Kilbreth summoned Surveyor McGuire, Deputy Surveyor Daniel J. Dowling, Deputy Collector Phelps, Appraisers Miller and Cooley of the Collector's staff, and Surveyor's officers under charges. There were present also Miss K. E. O'Neill of Westchester and a Mr. Gladstone, whose sister had been a passenger on the Majestic, as had Miss O'Neill.

The immediate cause of the inquiry were complaints lodged against Surveyor's officers by Miss O'Neill and Miss Gladstone, and another complaint against one of them by Miss Fanny C. Jackson, an actress in A. M. Palmer's company, who arrived from London Wednesday on the Manitoba. They charged that the Surveyor's officers had been insulting, and Miss Jackson also charged extortion.

Collector Kilbreth had been waiting for specific charges of this kind. He had received for some time past letters of complaint from passengers. They began to reach him soon after Surveyor McGuire shifted his staff by wholesale transfers, thereby putting men on passenger work who had formerly handled merchandise. The complaining passengers reported that the men were insolent and abusive, and usually made themselves more offensive by profanity. No one would face the men, however, with accusations until yesterday.

When the Majestic was boarded, Miss O'Neill declared that she carried nothing dutiable. The Surveyor's officers at the pier doubted her declaration. They summoned appraisers, who expressed the opinion that the wearing apparel in her trunks was for her own use, had been worn, and was entitled to free entry. This displeased the Surveyor's officers, who appealed to their superior at the pier. He ordered the trunks into General Stores. Miss O'Neill protested against this action, but failing to change the orders, she engaged a cab and was driven to the Custom House. She informed the Collector that the officers had been most uncivil and inconsiderate, and had seemed bent on annoying her.

The Collector had already received a written complaint from Miss Jackson. She was summoned and made it definite. She said she had brought over only her own apparel, and that the Surveyor's officer who examined it not only declared it dutiable, but tried to browbeat her. She said he persisted that he recognized her as a smuggler, and that under threat of putting her name on a black list he extorted $5 from her, besides using insulting language to her and holding her trunks.

The case of Miss Gladstone was not pressed by that passenger in person, her brother appearing for her. It was alleged on her behalf that the officers used profane language and were rough and uncivil otherwise. Against this complaint, stories of the officers agreed that, while her first trunk was undergoing examination, another woman looked on with much interest. When the appraiser decided that the articles in this trunk were dutiable at $150, this woman offered to advance Miss Gladstone the money. She went from the pier and soon returned with a roll of bills. By that time the officers had opened a second trunk. It contained articles of so much value that they decided to hold all of this lot of luggage. The suspicion was that Miss Gladstone was to be used to pass in as her own goods those of another. This seemed probable also because Miss Gladstone was booked as an Irishwoman, and her appearance did not indicate a condition of life in which fine apparel was to be expected. Nothing to contradict this statement was offered beyond a general denial.

The stories told involved Deputy Surveyor Dowling in that it appeared that habitually he took the part of his own officers against the Collector's officers, and that by his orders goods passed by Appraisers as not dutiable were sent to general stores. Evidence of friction between the two sets of officers was abundant.

Collector Kilbreth decided to release Miss O'Neill's trunks, to seize Miss Gladstone's, and to hold Miss Jackson's until full investigation could be made of her charges of extortion and threat. Notice was served on the officer involved in these charges that he must answer them. He will be removed should he fail.

Collector Kilbreth said that he was determined to put an end to the manifestation of jealousies among officers, to all conflict of authority, and especially to the willful annoyance of passengers. He wished visitors exercised at the piers, but not at the expense of civility. He let it be understood that since he was the responsible head of the customs service here, the acts of his officers were to be regarded as superior and above interference by officers whose functions were distinct from those of appraisement.

Inquiry into Miss Jackson's charges will be pushed and the general subject will be so well investigated at once as to prevent, it is hoped, any further cause for complaint.

## FALSE CHARGES BY FARM SCHOOL BOYS

**The Eight New-Yorkers Who Left the Place Do Not Like Discipline.**

Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and William Church Osborn, a Trustee, have visited the Farm School at Kensico, N. Y., to investigate the trouble made by eight boys last Saturday.

They found that the boys who occasioned the disturbance belonged to a party of ten that had been sent to the Farm School from the Newsboys' Lodging House, on Friday. They were typical New-York street boys. Several had been out of regular work, and all had expressed an earnest desire to obtain steady work in the country, after a time of training at the Farm School.

Mr. Goff, the Superintendent, reported that the boys behaved well on the afternoon of their arrival and Saturday morning. Their disaffection appeared Saturday afternoon, when part of the novelty had worn off and especially when the discipline of the Farm School was enforced. They sent for Superintendent Goff and informed him that they were going to return to New-York.

Mr. Goff talked earnestly with them, pointing out that this was their last chance to make men of themselves. Two concluded to remain. The eight who were determined to return to New-York were ordered to the dressing room to resume the tattered garments in which they arrived. This was unexpected. A protest was raised, for they wanted to retain their good farm clothes. One of the lads even threatened him with a knife. But Mr. Goff was firm.

The boys started to make their way to New-York as best they could. At Mott Haven they were arrested for trespassing on the railroad property, and were taken to the Morrisania Police Court. To win sympathy and a discharge the boys made statements absolutely false, Mr. Brace and Mr. Osborn declare.

These gentlemen say they found the Farm School in a most satisfactory condition. Twenty-four boys were at work about the place, and a more cheerful lot of boys could not be found.

### Another Tax Income Decision.

BOSTON, March 21.—The following from Treasury Department officials, which was received by Collector Donovan to-day, settles a question relating to the income tax:

In reply to your letter of the 16th inst. relative to reduction for losses on bonds or stocks that were purchased prior to Jan. 1, 1894, and sold during that year, you are advised that neither profits nor losses growing out of the sale of the above-named property should be used in compiling incomes for the year 1894.

Both income and the allowable deductions should be confined absolutely to the business contracted and transacted within the year 1894 in making return for said year, except in the cases definitely extended by the provisions of the income-tax law beyond the limits of that year.

### E. P. North to be Water Purveyor.

Maurice Featherson sent his resignation as Water Purveyor in the Department of Public Works to Commissioner Brookfield yesterday. Mr. Brookfield afterward said he would probably appoint Edward P. North to the place April 1.

Mr. North is a civil engineer, and is a Twenty-third District Republican. He is an uncle of Harold North, bookkeeper in Mr. Brookfield's glass works at Bushwick, L. I. The salary as Water Purveyor is $4,000 a year, and both John Simpson and John Collins, Republican district leaders, have been trying to get it. They will, however, be provided for.

## ROBINSONS FOUND GUILTY

### Life Imprisonment for Clarence, Twenty Years for His Wife.

### INNOCENCE PROTESTED TO THE LAST

**The District Attorney Believes They Should Have Been Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—The jury selected to determine the fate of Clarence and Sadie Robinson, charged with the killing of Montgomery Gibbs, came into court at 10 o'clock this morning and reported as their verdict that Clarence was guilty of murder in the second degree, and the woman was guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Clarence Robinson was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Sadie Robinson to twenty years' imprisonment.

The agreement of the jury was reached at 2:40 o'clock this morning, after hours of weary deliberation. The verdict was sealed and recorded, and the jurors were then taken to the jail for rest.

No one knows just how early the first curious lounger was at the City Hall this morning, but long before the employes arrived the hallways and corridors were crowded with nearly 2,000 people. When court opened there was a wild rush for admission, but the police permitted only enough persons to enter to comfortably fill the courtroom.

Clarence Robinson was somewhat flushed, and his hands trembled slightly. He was making an effort to maintain the composure that characterized his demeanor during the last ten days. The woman looked haggard.

The verdict was a great surprise to all, and was thought to be more merciful than logical.

When the murmurs of astonishment had subsided Clarence Robinson, clad in a black suit and a brown overcoat, arose to speak. He was calm and cool. For twenty minutes he spoke in answer to the question of Judge Hatch if he had anything to say.

He began by saying that the verdict was a surprise, as he expected if the jury found one or both guilty it would be of murder in the first degree, inasmuch as the evidence showed that the crime was committed while perpetrating a felony.

He then reviewed the evidence. The most telling circumstances in the case, he said, had been the cartridges with peculiar identations, and the letter written by Mrs. Robinson, but it had not been proved that no other weapon would produce the same indentations.

As to the claim that his wife fired a shot, there had been no evidence to sustain it. No cartridge was found, nor had it been shown that she had the weapon in her possession. As to her statement, he said his wife had been weak minded for years, and he believed her when she said her story had been prompted by Detective Cusack and others.

He explained his own story of the crime by saying that he had been told that Arthur Cissley and his wife had conspired to fasten this crime on him to get him out of the way. His wife's confession, which had been shown him in the Buffalo jail, had seemed to corroborate this, and in a condition of insane jealousy he made the statement he did.

There was not one line of evidence to prove they were present at the time of the murder. No one saw them that night. They were at home. For all these reasons he thought it only fair that time should be given them to find the real murderer. They had had detectives at work, but so far without success.

"Robinson," said Judge Hatch, "I quite agree with you in the logical result of this testimony, which convicted you of murder in the first degree beyond a reasonable doubt in the minds of most men. The jury, however, in the exercise of the right which its possesses, has given you the benefit of the doubt as to the degree of your crime, and the verdict as now rendered is a just verdict to the extent to which it goes. The people of this community will always hold the belief that your conviction was justified by the testimony, and that the jury has taken an extremely merciful view of the crime which you have committed.

"There is but one sentence which the court can impose in your case. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State prison at Auburn at hard labor during the term of your natural life."

Judge Hatch then commanded the other defendant to stand up. Asked if she had any legal cause to show why sentence should not be passed upon her, Sadie Robinson answered:

"Yes, you bet I have. I say that most of these witnesses who have testified here told lies, and I know that they did. In fact, all the testimony was nothing but lies, and that's what I have to say."

"Have you anything more to say?" asked the Judge.

"No, I haven't," she replied. "I have said all that I have to say; the witnesses were a pack of liars."

"The sentence of this court is that you be confined in the women's department at the Auburn State Prison for the term of twenty years, at hard labor," said the Judge.

After the words of the jury had been recorded by the court, Sadie's sister leaned over her chair and kissed her, and she, in turn, fondly kissed her husband.

The verdict and sentence were evidently a pleasant surprise to the Robinsons, and when they walked out of the courtroom they looked better and happier than they have at any time during the last ten days.

Twenty ballots were taken by the jury last night before an agreement was reached, the first two being on the guilt or innocence of Sadie Robinson, without any consideration being given to the degree of guilt.

District Attorney Kenefick is not at all satisfied with the verdict, particularly with regard to Sadie. To a United Press representative he said: "I agree perfectly with Clarence Robinson that the logical outcome of the testimony submitted should have been murder in the first degree. The actions of a couple of jurors during my summing up, however, convinced me that I need not expect more than second degree. It is not right, in my opinion, to allow a woman like Sadie Robinson to be turned loose on the public, even after a lapse of twenty years. She is a dangerous person to have about—is absolutely without moral responsibility. It was she who fired the fatal shot. I feel positive of that say for me that the fight in this case has just commenced. We did not make any fight over the trial, and we concluded that we would let the prosecution have all its own way, and see what it could do.

"If I was going to die this miniute, I would say as solemnly as I say it now, we did not kill Montgomery Gibbs. I was not there that night, and Sadie was not, either."

### Warehouse and Storage Directors.

The following Directors of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company have been elected: Chauncey M. Depew, John R. Van Wormer, Obed Wheeler, W. S. Hawk, Joseph J. Almirall, C. T. Christensen, H. C. Duval, W. H. Wallace, George W. Chauncey, William A. Nichols, Henry M. Whitney, William B. Tubby, and John S. Frothingham.

The following officers were also elected: President—George W. Chauncey; Vice President—John R. Van Wormer; Treasurer—C. T. Christensen; Secretary—Guy Duval.

### Searing and Hoyt Appointed.

Acting Collector Alexander McKinney of the Internal Revenue office yesterday made two appointments under the income-tax law. The appointees are William S. Searing of 536 Willoughby Avenue and Morrison Hoyt of 25 Avenue A, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. Searing was formerly City Auditor, a Supervisor, and a Deputy Collector of Customs. Mr. Hoyt is a retired commission merchant.

## COMPLAINS OF JUSTICE GRADY

### Impossible to Keep Streets Clean, Col. Waring Says, if Police Justices Fail in Their Duty.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has called Mayor Strong's attention to Police Justice Grady's action in the matter of the arrest of George B. Marx last Tuesday. District Superintendent Corsa of the Fourth Street-Cleaning District, made a raid on trucks left in the street Tuesday. He found two trucks in front of Marx's livery stable, 404 East Thirteenth Street. Corsa took possession of the trucks, and Marx forcibly regained possession of them.

After Policeman 37 of the Fourteenth Precinct had refused to arrest, Corsa succeeded in getting Marx taken into custody, but Police Justice Grady promptly discharged him.

Col. Waring had Corsa make a report, in the course of which he says that Marx resisted his lawful authority, being aided by five or six stout blacksmiths, and that Policeman 37 was reluctant to arrest Marx. Then he proceeds as follows:

"We proceeded to Essex Market Court, where we appeared before Police Justice Thomas F. Grady, who, after reading the complaint, demanded of me to know where I got my authority from. Whereupon I informed him that it was from the law governing the Street-Cleaning Department, and showed him a small pamphlet of the law, after reading which he remarked: 'Oh! that is preposterous. Do you pretend to say that if there is a wagon standing along the street anywhere that you have the right to come along and gobble it up? Absurd! No cause of action. I discharge the prisoner. You street-cleaning folks better clean the mud out of the streets first before you begin to gather up the wagons.'

"To which I replied: 'Well, Judge, how do you decide? have I not the right to take that truck?'

"'No, no,' he said, 'you have no right to touch it.'"

Col. Waring, in his letter to the Mayor, said:

"It is useless to attempt to execute the law if policemen and Police Justices fail to do their part of the duty."

Marx says he was taking a truck from the street when Corsa commanded him to let it alone. On refusal, he says, Marx called a policeman and had him arrested.

## GEORGE Q. CANNON IN TOWN

### The Mormon Leader Has Nothing to Say as to the Statements Made by The New-York Times.

George Q. Cannon of Salt Lake City, business head—some say owner—of the Mormon Church, is at the Plaza Hotel. His political son, Frank, Congressional Delegate from Utah, is with him.

The New-York Times has been telling recently of the power of George Q. Cannon, the network of religious, financial, and newspaper interests in which he has wrapped the territory of the Mormons, and of what all evidence obtainable seems to indicate to be a plot to give Utah to the Republican Party for a consideration.

The Times's correspondent in Salt Lake City told how the family of Cannon has practically all Utah in its grasp, and how the Church and the men high in its councils have been used by George Q. Cannon to further his financial and political schemes.

A reporter for The New York Times called on Mr. Cannon yesterday and asked him whether he had anything to say as to these charges.

"No, I have nothing to say," was Mr. Cannon's reply. "I think I have said enough. The New-York Times printed my reply to its first article about me. I don't care to say any more. There has been nothing in my life that needs defense."

Mr. Cannon's political son could not be found.

## CONTEST OF DR. GRUNHUT'S WILL ENDED

**Proof that His Marriage Was Not Void, Though He Was of Unsound Mind.**

The contest in Brooklyn over the will of Dr. Bernard Grunhut was withdrawn yesterday, as the brother and sister, who were making the contest, were informed that the testimony so far given proved that their father's marriage was not void, even though he was not of sound mind at the time he contracted it.

Mr. Wilkie, counsel for the executors, declared that the contest was nothing less than a species of blackmail.

Dr. Grunhut in his will provided that his wife was to receive the interest on $25,000, and he then bequeathed to the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York $25,000 each, and left $25,000 to a posthumous child, which amount was to revert to the residuary estate in case the child died before it was twenty-one years old.

After Dr. Grunhut disappeared from the Bothnia the child was born. It lived fifteen days.

Surrogate Abbott then admitted the will to probate.

It is said that Mrs. Grunhut will not endeavor to obtain the $25,000 willed to the posthumous child, on the ground that she is the heir to the child's estate and comes in before any outside legatee.

## NOT WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT

**Mayor Schieren Will Veto the Aldermanic Speed Ordinance.**

Mayor Schieren has until Saturday noon to approve or veto the ordinance adopted by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, at its meeting March 11, regulating the speed of the trolley cars.

In speaking about the matter yesterday he said:

"I am compelled to veto the ordinance because the Aldermen failed to rescind it and because it is not what the people want. The main objection is the excessive rate of speed at which the cars are allowed to run."

Mayor Schieren favors an eight-mile-an-hour speed, excepting in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Wards, where he thinks, ten miles an hour might be permitted.

Alderman Colson, it is said, will try to have the Aldermen overrule the Mayor's veto. He is Chairman of the Committee on Railroads.

### Could Not Find Brown.

A man was arraigned before Justice Koch in the Harlem Police Court last week charged with having stolen two loaves of bread. The prisoner said he was George Brown of 117 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and admitted that he had stolen the bread in order to save his wife and child from starving.

Brown's story appealed to Justice Koch's sympathies, and he was discharged. When the story was printed a number of charitable persons called at the address given by Brown, but Brown was not found at the address, nor did any one in the neighborhood know him.

### Discovered a Burned Bridge.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 21.—A farmer named Waldin yesterday discovered that a Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad bridge, eight miles south of this city, had been burned, and, knowing that the regular passenger train was due in a short time, walked two miles down the track and stopped the train by waving a burning brand. The train carried nearly one hundred passengers, besides much valuable express matter and baggage.

### Attempt to Fire Catholic Churches.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Two attempts were made this afternoon to fire Catholic churches. The first attempt was made upon St. Dominic's, in South Washington, and the second at St. Patrick's. It is believed that the same person, a mysterious woman in black, was the incendiary in both cases. The police, who think the woman is probably some religious fanatic, are making efforts to capture her.

## NEW DOCK COMMISSIONER

### Gen. Edward C. O'Brien to Succeed Andrew J. White.

### ONCE COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION

**Because of the Good Record He Made, and Not for Political Reasons, He Was Appointed, Says Mayor Strong.**

Mayor Strong appointed Gen. Edward C. O'Brien Dock Commissioner yesterday, to succeed Andrew J. White, who was removed under the power of removal law. It is not yet known when the Mayor will make his selections for Dock Commissioners to succeed James J. Phelan and J. Sergeant Cram.

Andrew J. White was appointed in May, 1893, by Mayor Gilroy, for the full term of six years. Gen. O'Brien's term will consequently run until May, 1899. Mr. White resigned a Police Justiceship to become a Dock Commissioner.

Mayor Strong says that Mr. O'Brien was appointed on his record as Navigation Commissioner, a place which he held under President Harrison's Administration, and not for political reasons.

Mr. O'Brien was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., about thirty-five years ago, and was educated in the public schools of Plattsburg and the Granville Military Academy. He organized the Clinton County Agricultural Society, which has been a successful institution of its kind.

President Harrison in 1889 appointed Mr. O'Brien Commissioner of Navigation, and he made an excellent reputation in that office, his reports on the state of American shipping being highly spoken of by the maritime journals of the country.

When Gov. Morton came into office he placed Mr. O'Brien on his military staff as Commissary General of Sub

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## The Stock Market More Active and Prices Still Advancing.

## SHARP GAINS IN THE INDUSTRIALS

### Distilling and Cattle Feeding and General Electric the Leaders — Liberal Trading in the General List.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The buying has become so good that the selling by London of a round lot of St. Paul and Louisville at the opening to-day had slight influence, all offerings being promptly taken. There was considerable covering of shorts and a good amount of buying for the advance. At the same time traders who believe that a reaction is due put out new lines on the short side, the result being that the short interest is maintained in the market. Altogether the market presents a very healthful appearance from a speculative standpoint, and it continues to look as if it were going higher.

Nearly a third of to-day's business was in three industrials—Distilling and Cattle Feeding, 46,617; General Electric, 44,642, and Sugar, 30,323 shares. On ordinary occasions this would not be considered a favorable sign in an advancing market, as it might well reflect sharp manipulation. But it cannot be said with justice that the movement in Distillers, for instance, is based on manipulation, for, on the contrary, it is the natural outcome of the success of the reorganization committee's work. The committee has been thoroughly open in all its doings, and it has kept the public fully informed of its movements. Deposits of stock with the trust company have been in sufficient volume to insure the success of the plan, and as there are several days yet for more to come, it seems probable that practically the whole capital stock will assent. Mr. Greenhut and his following are still short of a considerable line of the stock, notwithstanding that they covered a part of their interest today at advancing prices. The property is now on a paying basis, harmony has been restored to the trade, and the outlook is most encouraging.

So, too, with the movement in General Electric to-day. Its activity was due to covering of shorts, who see not only in the good business the company is doing, but in the improvement in the general commercial outlook excellent reasons for changing their position. It has been fashionable for many months to hold a little short interest in General Electric, and now that the turn has come the desire to take it in is universal. Sugar was not unusually active; in fact, the trading in it was relatively small. Its advance of 2 points was due to the manipulation of the clique, which just now is not opposed to following the general trend of events.

A well-distributed business was done in the general list, the principal activity being in St. Paul, Jersey Central, and Southern Railway stocks. St. Paul closed within ⅛ of its best price, at a net advance of ¾. Burlington gained a similar fraction, Rock Island ½, and Northwestern ⅞. Jersey Central opened at 93, declined to 92½, sold up to 94½, and closed at 93⅜, an advance of 1. The others coalers were less active and were fractionally lower. The meeting of the Presidents of the coal companies resulted in the appointment of a committee to suggest the percentage of output to be agreed upon. Some traders were inclined to criticise this outcome of the meeting as falling short of what they had expected in the way of results, but as the question of output is the bottom of the whole difficulty, it was hardly reasonable to suppose that it could be settled at one meeting and without the fullest consideration. The appointment of the committee means progress, as it opens the way to an adjustment of the troubles of the trade. At the close the market was fairly active and was strong.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in slightly better demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper was dull. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,804,941, and the balances were $5,598,228. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $117,768.

In London, call money was 1¼ per cent., short and three months' bills, 1¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed a gain on bullion of £395,670. The percentage of reserve to liability, which the previous week was 70.04, became 69.85. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,275,000f in gold and gained 3,025,000f in silver.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady in tone. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.87½@4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89⅝@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium; Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—10@17c discount. Chicago—70@75c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63¼@64.

The commercial price of bar silver was 23¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver sold at 28 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date. | $28,610,839 |
| Imports for the same period | 10,677,776 |
| Net exports | $17,933,073 |
| Net exports to date, 1894 | $5,081,902 |
| Net exports to date, 1893 | 28,928,907 |
| Net exports to date, 1892 | 6,863,769 |

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ⅞, to 9⅛; Ontario and Western, ⅝, to 16⅜; Wabash preferrer, ¼, to 14, and Reading ⅛, to 5⅛. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 58¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 88¾; Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 15½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51⅜; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 9⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, to 16⅜. Atchison sold at 4⅝, Lake Shore at 140, and Canadian Pacific at 38¼. British consols were firm at 104½ for money and 104 9-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £128,000. Money, 1¼ per cent. Spanish 4s, 18⅝. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 35c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 28½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 2,675,000f in gold, and an increase of 3,025,000f in silver.

Berlin exchange on New-York, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commerce | 180 |
| German-American | 111 |
| Irving | 133 |
| Lincoln National | 565 |
| Ninth National | 129 |
| Republic | 147 |
| Seaboard National | 168 |
| State of New-York | 102 |
| Third National | 105 |
| Western National | 111 |

Ten shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold at 181.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 143 | 147 | 10 |
| Alton & Terre Haute | 35½ | 39½ | 35½ | 39½ | | | 100 |
| American Cotton Oil | 25¾ | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅛ | 25¼ | 25¾ | 2,000 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 70½ | 72 | 100 |
| American Express | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 114 | 12 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 97¾ | 99¼ | 97¾ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99¼ | 30,323 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf | 93¼ | 93⅞ | 93¼ | 93⅞ | 93¾ | 94 | 415 |
| *American Tobacco | 93¼ | 93½ | 92¾ | 93 | 93⅛ | 93¼ | 3,680 |
| American Tobacco pf | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 106 | 109½ | 100 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 2,701 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 54 | 54 | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅜ | 54½ | 400 |
| *Bay State Gas | 13½ | 16 | 13 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16 | 2,300 |
| Canada Southern | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49½ | 49¾ | 100 |
| Central Pacific | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅝ | 100 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 18 | 1,697 |
| Chicago Gas | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 70¾ | 71⅛ | 71¼ | 71⅝ | 2,410 |
| Chicago & East. Illinois pf | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 95 | 100 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 91⅝ | 92 | 91⅜ | 91¾ | 91⅝ | 91⅞ | 4,992 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137 | | 69 |
| Chicago, Bur & Quincy | 72⅝ | 73½ | 72⅜ | 73½ | 73⅜ | 73½ | 6,210 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 38½ | 38⅝ | 38½ | 38⅝ | 38⅜ | 38½ | 950 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis pf | 83⅜ | 85 | 83⅜ | 85 | 86 | 86 | 311 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 57 | 57⅝ | 56¾ | 57½ | 57⅜ | 57½ | 12,610 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf | 118¾ | 119 | 118¾ | 119 | 118¾ | 119¾ | 741 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 64 | 64⅜ | 63¾ | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64⅝ | 3,857 |
| Columbus & Hocking Coal | 6¼ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ | 7½ | 500 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24¼ | 24½ | 300 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 128 | 128¾ | 128 | 128 | 127 | 128¾ | 1,297 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 161⅜ | 161⅜ | 160½ | 160⅞ | 160 | 160½ | 1,200 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 35⅜ | 35½ | 35⅜ | 35½ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | 200 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding | 13⅝ | 15⅜ | 13⅝ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 46,617 |
| *Dist. & Cattle Feeding certs | 15⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅞ | 16 | 16½ | 1,425 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 45 | 268 |
| General Electric | 32⅝ | 35⅝ | 32½ | 35 | 35 | 35⅛ | 44,642 |
| Green Bay & Winona, t. r | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | 1½ | 100 |
| Green Bay & Winon pf., t. r | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¾ | 31 |
| Iowa Central | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8 | 200 |
| Iowa Central pf | 23 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | 22½ | 24 | 300 |
| Laclede Gas | 26¾ | 26¾ | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 26⅜ | 400 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 17 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17½ | 1,100 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 72⅜ | 73 | 72⅜ | 73 | 72⅜ | 74 | 384 |
| Lake Shore | 137⅜ | 137⅜ | 137⅜ | 137⅜ | 137½ | 138 | 310 |
| *Long Island Traction | 6 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6¼ | 6 | 6½ | 1,781 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 50½ | 51 | 50⅜ | 51 | 50⅞ | 51 | 6,450 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 8 | 645 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 23⅞ | 24 | 500 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 108½ | 108⅝ | 108¼ | 108⅝ | 108½ | 109 | 800 |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | | | 200 |
| Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd. | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 26¼ | 27½ | 26 |
| Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd. | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46 | 48 | 26 |
| Missouri Pacific | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21¼ | 21½ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | 1,100 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. | 25 | 25½ | 25 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25½ | 1,335 |
| *National Lead Company | 30¾ | 33 | 30¾ | 33 | 32½ | 33 | 4,197 |
| *National Lead Company pf | 85 | 85⅜ | 85 | 85½ | 85½ | 85⅝ | 1,122 |
| New-Jersey Central | 93 | 94½ | 92½ | 93⅝ | 93⅜ | 93⅝ | 12,863 |
| New-York Central | 94⅞ | 95 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 95 | 95¼ | 1,122 |
| New-York & N. E., all as. pd. | 34⅜ | 34¾ | 34½ | 34⅞ | 34½ | 34⅝ | 3,605 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf. | 29 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29⅜ | 28 | 30 | 500 |
| New-York, L. E. & Western | 9 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 2,100 |
| New-York, L. E. & West. pf. | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 18 | 100 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 14 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 800 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf. | 30¾ | 40½ | 30¾ | 40¼ | 39 | 39½ | 1,175 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 12¼ | 13 | 50 |
| North American | 4½ | 5 | 4½ | 5 | 5 | 5¼ | 8,193 |
| Northern Pacific | 3¾ | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | 1,387 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 15⅞ | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 16¼ | 16 | 16½ | 1,302 |
| Oregon Improvement | 11½ | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 12 | 15 | 600 |
| Pacific Mail | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 22 | 930 |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evans | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 5 | 500 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 3,600 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | 100 |
| Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf | 48¼ | 49 | 48¼ | 49 | 48⅞ | 50 | 400 |
| St. Louis Southern | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96 | | 100 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ | 1,550 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 11¼ | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | 200 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 31⅝ | 32½ | 31⅝ | 32 | 31¾ | 32¼ | 350 |
| Southern Pacific | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 18 | 300 |
| Southern Railway | 11⅝ | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | 12 | 12½ | 9,188 |
| Southern Railway pf | 34½ | 34¾ | 34½ | 34½ | 34¾ | 34⅝ | 4,442 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 15¼ | 16 | 15¼ | 16 | 16 | 16½ | 1,542 |
| *Texas Pacific con | 50½ | 51 | 50½ | 51 | 48 | 53 | 200 |
| Texas Pacific | 10 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 1,800 |
| Texas Pacific Land Trust | 7 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 8 | 788 |
| Toledo & Ohio Central pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 80 | 85 | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 100 |
| Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4¼ | 100 |
| United States Cordage | 5¼ | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 1,500 |
| United States Cordage pf | 8¼ | 8½ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 1,475 |
| United States Cordage gtd | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | 15 | 16½ | 200 |
| United States Rubber | 40⅝ | 41 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40½ | 41 | 916 |
| United States Rubber pf | 93⅝ | 93⅞ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 94 | 105 |
| *United States Leather | 10¼ | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | 1,124 |
| *United States Leather pf | 66⅛ | 67¼ | 66½ | 67 | 67 | 67¼ | 1,555 |
| Wabash pf | 13¾ | 14⅛ | 13⅜ | 14 | 14 | 14⅛ | 1,175 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 87⅞ | 88¼ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87¾ | 88 | 2,147 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12 | 12 | 12½ | 12⅝ | 6,570 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 43⅝ | 44⅛ | 43 | 44⅛ | 44 | 44½ | 925 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 271,926 |

*Unlisted.

### Bonds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am Cot Oil Co 8s | 6,000 | 111 | Ft Worth & D C 1st | 10,000 | 70½ |
| Am Dock & Imp 5s | 5,000 | 112½ | East Tenn Reor lien 4-5s | 5,000 | 82½ |
| Atch, Top & S Fé 4s | 10,000 | 66¾ | Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s | 10,000 | 92 |
| | 25,000 | 66½ | | 50,000 | 100 |
| | 10,000 | 66⅝ | Gal, Har & San A 2d | 20,000 | 66½ |
| | 20,000 | 66½ | Gen Elec Co deb 5s | 3,000 | 66¾ |
| | 3,000 | 66¼ | | 2,000 | 89½ |
| | 4,000s3 | 66⅜ | Ga Pac 1st 5-6s | 40,000 | 66½ |
| | 40,000 | 66½ | | 10,000 | 108¼ |
| Atch Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s class A | 12,000 | 18¼ | G Bay, W & St P inc | 10,000 | 3¼ |
| Austin & N W 1st | 6,000 | 84 | | 5,000 | 4 |
| Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s | 1,000 | 106 | H & Tex Cen 1st 5s | 1,000 | 106 |
| | 15,000 | 110 | H & Tex Cen G M 4s | 20,000 | 63 |
| | 3,000 | 110⅛ | | 10,000 | 63¼ |
| Brooklyn City 1st | 4,000 | 111 | | 5,000 | 63⅜ |
| Bur, C R & N 1st | 4,000 | 105 | | 10,000 | 63½ |
| Canada So 1st gtd | 3,000 | 110 | | 4,000 | 63½ |
| Cent of N J G M 5s Registered | 500 | 110¼ | | 5,000 | 63¾ |
| | 10,000 | 64 | | 10,000 | 64 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s | 20,000 | 74¼ | Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st | 5,000 | 82 |
| | 15,000 | 74⅜ | Int & Gt Nor 1st | 10,000 | 118 |
| | 4,000 | 75 | Int & Gt N 2d Mtge | 4,000 | 70½ |
| | 2,000 | 74 | Kansas Pac 6s, Den Div Assented | 5,000 | 105 |
| | 5,000 | 74¾ | | 8,000 | 105⅝ |
| | 7,000 | 74⅝ | Kan Pac 6s 1895 | 12,000 | 101 |
| Ches & O, R & A Div 1st cons 4s | 1,000 | 92½ | Kan Pac 6s 1896 | 10,000 | 106⅜ |
| | 5,000 | 92¾ | | 7,000 | 106 |
| C, B & Q Neb Ext 4s | 5,000 | 88½ | Kan Pac 1st Cons | 25,000 | 67 |
| C, B & Q deb 5s | 1,000 | 98¼ | | 5,000 | 67½ |
| Chi & E Ill gen 5s | 8,000 | 98 | | 12,000 | 68 |
| Chi & N P 1st r | 3,000 | 40⅜ | | 12,000 | 67¾ |
| | 5,000 | 40½ | Knox & Ohio 1st | 1,000 | 111½ |
| | 4,000 | 40¾ | Lehigh V of N Y 1st | 1,000 | 100 |
| | 7,000 | 41 | Lehigh & W B con assented | 2,000 | 103 |
| Chi, R I & P ext 5s | 2,000 | 102 | L & N, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st | 14,000 | 79 |
| | 9,000 | 101⅞ | | 1,000s20f | 79 |
| Chi R I & P deb 5s | 10,000 | 89½ | L, N A & Chic Cons | 4,000 | 96 |
| C, St L & N O 1st cons 7s | 5,000 | 109 | L, N & & Chi G M | 1,000 | 68¾ |
| | 5,000 | 124½ | Manhattan Ry con 4s | 5,000 | 98 |
| Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s | 10,000 | 102¾ | Mil & St P G M 4s Series A | 2,000 | 88 |
| C, I, St L & C 4s | 1,000 | 95 | | 3,000 | 105 |
| Cleve & Can 1st | 1,000 | 86½ | Mil & St P 1st, Chic & Mo Riv 5s | 11,000 | 111 |
| C, C, C & Ind 1st Col Coal & Iron 6s | 1,000 | 113¾ | Mil & St P 8s 1st | 11,000 | 111 |
| C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s | 5,000 | 90½ | Mo, K & T 1st 4s | 1,000 | 82¼ |
| Col Coal & Iron 6s | 1,000 | 95 | | 19,000 | 82½ |
| Colorado Mid 1st | 5,000 | 65 | | 10,000 | 82½ |
| Col, H Val & Tol 5s | 25,000 | 91 | | 7,000 | 82¾ |
| Dal & Waco 1st 5s | 15,000 | 81 | | 4,000 | 82⅝ |
| D, L & W 7s, 1907 | 3,000 | 130 | | 16,000 | 82½ |
| Den & Rio G 4s | 5,000 | 82½ | | 10,000 | 82⅝ |
| | 5,000 | 82¾ | Mo, K & T 2d | 5,000 | 50¾ |
| | 1,000 | 82 | | 9,000 | 50½ |
| East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s | 1,000 | 105½ | | 1,000 | 50¾ |
| | 1,000 | 105¾ | | 5,000 | 50¾ |
| | 1,000s20f | 105½ | | 4,000 | 50¾ |
| Eliz, Lex & B S 5s | 2,000 | 98 | | 8,000 | 51 |
| Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st | 15,000 | 87⅛ | | 19,000 | 50⅝ |
| | 2,000 | 87¼ | | 20,000 | 50½ |
| | 7,000 | 96½ | Mo, Kan & East 1st | 10,000s15f | 87 |
| | 3,000 | 97 | | 15,000 | 87⅛ |
| Erie Cons Gold 7s | 2,000 | 127 | | 2,000 | 87¼ |
| | | | | 10,000s15f | 87 |
| | | | Mo, K & T of Tex 5s | 8,000 | 77 |
| | | | Mo Pac 1st Con 6s | 4,000s20f | 88¼ |
| Total sales | | | | | $2,041,500 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Dav Div | 1,000 | 106 | Phil & Read gen 4s tr rcts | 5,000 | 63 |
| Mob & Ohio G M 4s | 17,000 | 63⅜ | Rio Grande W 1st | 8,000 | 67 |
| | 5,000 | 63½ | | 1,000 | 66¾ |
| | 5,000b3 | 64 | St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co ctfs | 5,000 | 57½ |
| | 2,000 | 63⅝ | St L & Iron M, Cairo, Ark & T 1st | 1,000 | 100 |
| | 10,000 | 63½ | St L & Iron Mt 5s | 5,000 | 111⅞ |
| | 5,000 | 63⅜ | St L & San Fr 2d Class C | 2,000 | 102 |
| | 1,000 | 64 | | 2,000 | 114 |
| Nash, C & St L Con | 2,000 | 102 | St L & S F G M 6s | 10,000 | 122 |
| N Y Cen Deb 5s | 5,000 | 106 | St L & S W 1st | 2,000 | 104¾ |
| N Y Cen 1st cup | 10,000 | 104 | | 5,000 | 103⅜ |
| N Y, C & St L 4s | 2,000 | 104⅞ | St L Southw 1st | 6,000 | 70 |
| N Y Elevated 1st | 2,000 | 108¼ | | 1,000 | 69¾ |
| N Y, L E & W, New 2d Consol, D, M stamped | 10,000 | 59½ | St L Southw 2d inc | 7,000 | 70¼ |
| | 5,000 | 59½ | | 15,000 | 63¾ |
| N Y, Ont & W, Refunding 4s | 2,000 | 89½ | St Paul M & M 1st Cons 6s | 15,000 | 24 |
| N Y, S & W 1st Refunding 5s | 5,000 | 103¼ | | 3,000 | 116⅜ |
| North Pac 1st reg | 10,000 | 110½ | St P & Sioux C 1st | 1,000 | 118⅜ |
| North Pac 1st Coup | 2,000 | 113⅜ | San A & Ar P 4s | 5,000 | 57⅜ |
| Nor Pac 2d Coup | 3,000 | 87¼ | Southn Ry 1st 5s | 12,000 | 58 |
| | 7,000 | 88 | | 2,000 | 88 |
| | 5,000s20f | 87¼ | | 22,000 | 88¼ |
| | 4,000s20f | 87⅝ | | 10,000 | 88 |
| | 5,000s20f | 88 | | 15,000 | 88¼ |
| North Pac Cons 5s | 5,000 | 28 | | 23,000 | 88⅜ |
| | 7,000 | 27¾ | | 5,000 | 88⅜ |
| | 10,000 | 27⅞ | | 1,000 | 88¾ |
| | 40,000 | 28 | | 8,000 | 88⅝ |
| | 1,000 | 27⅞ | Tex & Pac 1st 5s | 5,000 | 86⅞ |
| | 38,000 | 28 | | 2,000s3 | 86⅜ |
| Nor Pac col tr nts | 15,000 | 75⅞ | | 15,000 | 86⅞ |
| Ohio South G M 4s | 7,000 | 44⅞ | | 5,000 | 86¼ |
| | 3,000 | 45 | | 5,000 | 86⅜ |
| Ohio Southern 1st | 1,000 | 93½ | | 8,000 | 86⅜ |
| | 10,000 | 93 | Texas & Pac 2d inc | 73,000 | 25¼ |
| | 10,000 | 93¼ | | 59,000 | 25⅜ |
| Oreg Imp Co con 5s | 5,000 | 93 | | 10,000 | 25¼ |
| Oreg R N & N 1st | 1,000 | 108¼ | | 4,000 | 25⅜ |
| Oreg Sh Line 6s t r | 2,000 | 90 | | 38,000 | 25¼ |
| | 2,000 | 89⅞ | | 5,000 | 25⅜ |
| | 2,000 | 90 | | 10,000 | 25¼ |
| Ore S L & U N Con | 25,000 | 41¾ | Tol, St L & K C 1st trust receipts | 4,000 | 59 |
| | 20,000 | 42 | | 10,000 | 60 |
| People's Gas & C Chi 1st cons 6s | 8,000 | 93 | Union Pac 6s, 1896 | 4,000 | 103 |
| | 4,000 | 93⅛ | | 4,000 | 103¼ |
| Peo & East 1st | 5,000 | 75½ | Union Pac 1st, 1897 | 5,000 | 103⅜ |
| P & R 1st pf inc | 11,000 | 22 | Union Pacific 1st | 1,000 | 103¼ |
| | 15,000 | 22½ | Union Pacific gold 5s Col Trust Notes | 5,000 | 87 |
| P & R 2d pf inc | 15,000 | 12 | | 5,000s20f | 87½ |
| | 15,000 | 12¼ | U S Cordage Co 1st | 6,000 | 53 |
| | 15,000 | 12⅜ | Va Mid G M guar stamped | 1,000 | 95 |
| | 25,000 | 12¼ | Wabash 1st 5s | 3,000 | 104¾ |
| P & R gen 4s | 5,000 | 71 | | 5,000 | 105 |
| | 5,000 | 71½ | | 1,000 | 104⅞ |
| | 20,000 | 71 | | 4,000 | 105 |
| Roch & Pitts Cons | 10,000 | 117 | | 4,000 | 104⅞ |
| Rome, W & Og Cons | 1,000 | 118 | Wabash 2d Mtge 5s | 5,000 | 67½ |
| | | | West Shore gtd 4s | 2,000 | 105 |
| | | | W N Y & P 2d Trust Co certfs | 5,000 | 26¾ |
| | | | Wilkes & East 1st | 7,000 | 97⅜ |
| | | | Wheel & L E Imp | 8,000 | 91¼ |
| | | | Wiscon Cen Co 1st | 5,000 | 47 |

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany & Susquehanna | 168 | .. |
| American Coal | 90 | .. |
| American District Telegraph | .. | 42 |
| American T. & C | 89½ | 91½ |
| Atlantic & Pacific | ½ | ¾ |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 4¾ | 6 |
| B. & Southern Illinois pf | 195 | .. |
| Boston A. L. pf | 102 | .. |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg | 18 | 20 |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf | .. | 60 |
| Canadian Pacific | 37 | 38¼ |
| Cedar Falls and M | 5 | 8 |
| Chicago & Alton | 146 | 149 |
| Chicago & Alton pf | 160 | .. |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 50 | 53 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 155 | .. |
| Col. Coal & Iron Dev | 5½ | 7 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 23¾ | 25 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron pf | 50 | 60 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf | 64 | 67 |
| Commercial Cable | 125 | .. |
| Consolidated Coal | 28 | 31½ |
| Consumers' Gas Company | 132 | 133 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 11½ | 12½ |
| Des Moines & Fort Dodge | 5 | 6 |
| Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf | 30 | 33 |
| *D., S. S. & A | 3 | 3½ |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf | 5¾ | .. |
| Edison El. Ill. of New-York | 97 | 99 |
| Flint & P. M. | 7½ | 14 |
| Flint & P. M. pf | .. | 45 |
| Great Northern pf | 104 | 107 |
| Homestake | 21 | .. |
| Illinois Central | 86¼ | 88 |
| Kanawha & Michigan | 8¾ | 10 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines | 1½ | 3 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines pf | 13 | .. |
| Laclede Gas pf | 82 | 85 |
| Long Island | 84 | 85 |
| Louisville, St. Louis & T | 1 | 4 |
| Mahoning Coal Road | 105 | 115 |
| Mahoning Coal Road pf | 100 | .. |
| Mexican National ctfs | ¾ | 2 |
| Mexican Telegraph | 179½ | 190 |
| Minnesota Iron | 38 | 40 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 15¼ | 15⅝ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 16 | 20 |
| Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L | 70 | .. |
| National Linseed Oil | 19⅞ | 20 |
| National Starch | 5¼ | 6 |
| National Starch 1st pf | 32 | 35 |
| National Starch 2d pf | 14 | 20 |
| New Central C | 5 | 9 |
| New-Jersey & New-York | 1¼ | 5 |
| New-York & New-Haven | 198½ | 195 |
| New-York, Chicago & St. L | 13⅝ | 14 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf | 60 | 70 |
| New-York, Ontario & Western | 16⅝ | 16½ |
| Norfolk Southern | 60 | .. |
| Norfolk & Western | 2⅜ | 3 |
| Ontario Mining | 8½ | 10¼ |
| Oregon R. & N | 18 | 22 |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N | 4⅞ | 6 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 310 | .. |
| Peoria & Eastern | 3½ | 4 |
| Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago | 154½ | .. |
| Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago sp | 148 | .. |
| Pullman Palace Car Company | 157 | 159 |
| Quicksilver | 3 | 3½ |
| Quicksilver pf | 14½ | 16¼ |
| Rens. & Sar | 180 | 185 |
| R., W. & O. | 114½ | 115½ |
| St. J. & G. I | .. | 3 |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 23 | 28 |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf | 80 | 100 |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | 105 | 110 |
| St. Paul, M. & M | 107½ | 110 |
| Silver bullion certificates | 63¼ | 64 |
| Southern Cotton Oil | .. | 52 |
| Toledo & Ohio Central | 48 | 50 |
| Toledo, A. A. & N. M | 2¾ | 3 |
| *Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf | 10 | .. |
| United States Express | 40 | 42½ |
| Utica & B. River | 150 | .. |
| Wabash | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 103 | 107 |
| Wisconsin Central | 2½ | 3 |

*Unlisted.

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

#### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 97⅞ | 99⅝ | 97⅞ | 99½ | 21,590 |
| Am. Tobacco. pf. | 95 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 120 |
| At., T. & S.F. | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 20 |
| Chi. Gas. | 71⅛ | 71½ | 70⅞ | 71⅛ | 1,690 |
| Chi.,R.I.& P. | 64 | 64⅝ | 63⅞ | 64½ | 1,450 |
| Chi.,B. & Q. | 72⅞ | 73⅝ | 72⅝ | 73⅜ | 1,500 |
| Chi.,M.& St.P. | 57 | 57⅝ | 56⅞ | 57⅝ | 17,400 |
| Cent. of N. J. | 92⅞ | 94⅝ | 92 | 92½ | 7,000 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 91⅝ | 92½ | 91½ | 91⅜ | 3,780 |
| C.,C.,C.& St.L. | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 200 |
| C.,M.& S.P.pf. | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 500 |
| Dist. & C. F. | 13⅜ | 15⅝ | 13⅜ | 15⅝ | 17,750 |
| Gen. Elec. | 32½ | 35 | 32½ | 35 | 5,320 |
| L. I. Tract. | 5⅞ | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 520 |
| Louis.& Na. | 50½ | 51 | 50½ | 51 | 1,090 |
| Mo. Pacific. | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 150 |
| M., K.&T. pf. | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 70 |
| Total sales | | | | | 86,500 |

#### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.,T.& S.F.4s. | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | $4,000 |
| Chi.& E.Ill.5s. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 4,000 |
| C.& Ohio4½s. | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 3,000 |
| Ft.W.&D.C.4s. | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 2,000 |
| L.,N.& C. 5s. | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 3,000 |
| Mo.,K.& T.2d. | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 5,000 |
| Mo.,K.&T.4s. | 82¼ | 82½ | 82¼ | 82⅝ | 14,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $68,000 |

#### Mining

# FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

## Financial Directory.

**BANKS.**

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
80 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $4,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
13 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

**TRUST COMPANIES.**

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Vashington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

## Financial.

# PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT! ELECTRIC HEAT, AND ELECTRIC POWER!!

This Company controls the patents and inventions of Geo. B. Pennock Patent No. 534,281, issued by the United States Government on February 19th. Proves that the Pennock Company can produce Electric Light and Power so cheaply that no invention hereafter can compete with them. STATE RIGHT CERTIFICATES FOR SALE TO SUIT PURCHASERS AT 25 CTS. PER SHARE. PARENT COMPANY'S SPECIAL LIMITED STOCK $25 PER SHARE, UPON WHICH 20 PER CENT. DIVIDEND IS GUARANTEED. Send for particulars.

**PENNOCK ELECTRIC CO., 305 Carter Building, Boston.**

New-York, March 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee under a mortgage given to secure the first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of THE FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY, (guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company,) will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount of the Sinking Fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1895. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1895, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

**NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY,**
**First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.**

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest. The total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 04.100 dollars, ($66,046.04.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CARLEY VAN BUREN & CO.
Specialists in Speculative Investments.

We believe we discern opportunities in connection with certain securities and commodities of the leading Exchanges which more nearly combine safety with large promise than will be the case again for years. We will cheerfully give information and suggestion in private correspondence in reference to these developments.
50 Broadway.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES." by
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers.
Offices, 177 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

TO INVESTORS.

Investors preferring 6 per cent. interest on first-class real estate security please address R. F., Box 177 Times.

## Dividends.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 21, 1895.—At a meeting of the American Lithographic Company, held this day, a dividend was declared of 1 Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of the company, payable on the first day of April, 1895, to all the holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business on the 22d day of March, 1895.

For the purpose of such dividend the books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M. March 22, 1895, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. April 2, 1895.

LOUIS ETTLINGER, Treasurer.
JOHN R. GILES, Secretary.

Office of the KEOKUK & WESTERN R. R. CO., Keokuk, Iowa, March 13, 1895.

Notice.—The usual semi-annual dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, free of income tax, out of earnings, payable on the 1st day of April next at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst. and reopened on the 2d day of April next.

CHARLES M. JESUP, Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, March 12, 1895.

Holders of Second Mortgage Series A bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of One Per Cent. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1894, which will be paid on presentation of Coupon No. 1 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., on and after April 1, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 8.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New-York, March 15, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books this P. M.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC STORAGE CO., 44 BROAD STREET.
New-York, March 21, 1895.

Dear Sir: The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1 Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable to stockholders of record and to holders of receipts and certificates of the General Electric Company, on April 10, 1895.

Books close March 30, 1895, and reopen April 11, 1895. E. MATSON, Secretary.

UNION TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
March 20, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and a Two per cent. dividend on the Second Preferred Stock of this company, have been declared, payable April 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from the close of business March 23 until April 1, 1895.

G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Speculation Less Active and Prices Lower.

## TRADING MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

### Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Firm—Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

There was very little excitement in the grain trading, and prices eased off through a local scalping business, while the West was higher early, but lower late in the day on account of free receipts and light clearances. The transactions were much less than usual, as outsiders were holding off. Provisions were higher, but only moderately active. Cotton was fairly active and lower, with free local realizing. Coffee was more active and firmer with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator | 59¼@ | .. |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator | 33¼@ | 33¾ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator | 54¾@ | .. |
| Flour, straight Spring | $3.25 | @$3.35 |
| Flour, straight Winter | 2.75 @ | 2.85 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 6¾@ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 17 @ | 18 |
| Pork, mess | 13.00 | @13.50 |
| Lard, Western steam | 7.00 @ | 7.05 |
| Beef, family | 9.75 | @12.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 20 @ | .. |
| Sugar, granulated | 3 15-16@ | 4¼ |
| Cheese, State, full cream, fancy | 11 @ | 12 |
| Coffee, Rio, No 7 | 15¾@ | .. |
| Tron, No. 1, foundry | 11.50 | @12.50 |
| Iron, Scotch, Coltness | 20.00 | @ |
| Copper, lake | 9.25 | @ 9.30 |
| Lead | 3.10 | @ 3.12½ |

WHEAT—Contracts were unsettled and moderately active, with the opening firm at ⅛@¼c advance on foreign buying and firmer Western news, but declining ⅜@1c on local liquidation, with heavy receipts West, and light clearances and a steady close, at ⅝@¾c decline. The trading was chiefly of a local character and rather less active. Spot was more active on export account, with prices ¾c lower. Sales, 220,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo, to arrive, on private terms, free on board, afloat; 144,000 bushels do, at ¾@11-16c over May, free on board, store, as to time; 20,000 bushels ungraded red Winter on private terms, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅝c over May, free on board, afloat. ..Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 60¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 68c....Clearances hence, 16,500 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 90,277 bushels....Receipts, 47,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 61,525 bushels; in the interior, 349,221 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅛@⅝c decline, following the weakness West and on longs realizing. Spot was scarce and firm, with No. 2 mixed higher. Sales, 45,000 bushels, including, for export, 35,000 bushels steamer mixed, on private terms. The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 56¼c, delivered; 1,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 51c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 52c, on track....Receipts, 32,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 149,215 bushels; in the interior, 147,094 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,608 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 13,763 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and ¼@¼c lower with corn and the West, with trading mainly local switching. Spot were quiet and weak at ¼@½c decline....Sales, 57,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36⅜@37c for 35,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33⅝c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅛@34⅜c; track mixed, 34@35¼c; track white, 37@41c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 70,350 bushels; exports, 1,157 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | ..... | ....@.... | 59½ |
| May | 1,025,000 | 60¼@60 1-16 | 60⅛ |
| June | 30,000 | 60¼@60½ | 60¼ |
| July | 1,075,000 | 60 3-16@61⅛ | 60¼ |
| August | 80,000 | 60⅝@61⅜ | 60⅝ |
| September | 180,000 | 60¾@61⅝ | 60¾ |
| December | 210,000 | 62 15-16@63¾ | 63 |
| Total | 2,600,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | 480,000 | 51 3-16@51 13-16 | 51¼ |
| July | 270,000 | 50¾@50⅝ | 50½ |
| September | 90,000 | 50¾@51¼ | 50¾ |
| Total | 840,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | ..... | ....@.... | 33⅝ |
| April | ..... | ....@.... | 33⅝ |
| May | 210,000 | 33¼@33½ | 33¼ |
| July | ..... | ....@.... | 33½ |
| No. 2 White— | | | |
| March | 100,000 | 36¾@37 | 36¾ |
| April | 25,000 | 36⅞@36⅞ | 36⅝ |
| Total | 335,000 | | |

FLOUR—The demand was light, owing to the weakness in wheat, but prices remained unchanged....Sales, 22,300 bbls, including 1,750 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$2.90; 600 bbls Winter patents at $2.75@$3; 500 sacks Winter No. 1 at $2.25; 4,250 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.75; 300 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.25; 1,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.80; 2,400 bbls City Mill patents, 9,250 bbls do, clear; 450 bbls do, No. 2, and 1,575 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 10,035 bbls and 18,204 sacks; exports, 4,647 bbls and 16,384 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 29,474 sacks.

WINTER.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | @.... | $2.00@$2.10 |
| Supers | $1.95@$2.00 | 2.15@ 2.20 |
| No. 2 | 2.00@ 2.05 | 2.30@ 2.35 |
| No. 1 | 2.20@ 2.30 | 2.40@ 2.50 |
| Clears | 2.20@ 2.30 | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Straights | 2.50@ 2.65 | 2.75@ 2.90 |
| White wheat str'ts | ....@.... | 2.75@ 3.00 |
| Patents | 2.60@ 2.70 | 2.75@ 3.10 |
| Special brands | 2.90@ 3.10 | 3.10@ 3.25 |
| Kansas patents | 3.00@ 3.15 | 3.20@ 3.40 |
| Kansas straights | 2.70@ 2.90 | 2.90@ 3.20 |
| City patents | ....@.... | 4.00@ 4.10 |
| City clears | ....@.... | 3.35@ 3.40 |
| City No. 2 | ....@.... | ....@ 2.55 |
| City supers | ....@.... | ....@ 2.35 |
| City fine | ....@.... | ....@ 2.25 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | $1.90@$2.00 | ....@ .... |
| Supers | Nominal. | $2.25@ .... |
| No. 2 | Nominal. | 2.35@ .... |
| No. 1 | 2.10@ 2.30 | 2.40@$2.70 |
| Clears | 2.40@ 2.90 | 2.70@ 2.90 |
| Straights | 3.00@ 3.10 | 3.10@ 3.35 |
| Patents | 3.25@ 3.40 | 3.35@ 3.60 |
| Special brands | 3.40@ 3.50 | 3.65@ 4.10 |

RYE FLOUR—Scarce and firm; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.10@$3.25; fancy, $3.30@$3.40.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.70@$1.75 for spot; 62@65c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½@90c; coarse meal, 99c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull but steady. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover there are moderate jobbing demands, with prices about steady. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

## Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

## Financial.

TO HOLDERS OF THE
**Joint Collateral Trust Notes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. and the Long Island Traction Co.**

Holders of said notes are requested to send at once their addresses and amount of their holdings to

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., Trustee,
65 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK.

**£ CHEQUES**
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR LETTER OF CREDIT ISSUED.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

graded red Winter on private terms, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅝c over May, free on board, afloat. ..Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 60¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 68c....Clearances hence, 16,500 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 90,277 bushels....Receipts, 47,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 61,525 bushels; in the interior, 349,221 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅛@⅝c decline, following the weakness West and on longs realizing. Spot was scarce and firm, with No. 2 mixed higher. Sales, 45,000 bushels, including, for export, 35,000 bushels steamer mixed, on private terms. The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 56¼c, delivered; 1,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 51c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 52c, on track....Receipts, 32,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 149,215 bushels; in the interior, 147,094 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,608 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 13,763 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and ¼@¼c lower with corn and the West, with trading mainly local switching. Spot were quiet and weak at ¼@½c decline....Sales, 57,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36⅜@37c for 35,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33⅝c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅛@34⅜c; track mixed, 34@35¼c; track white, 37@41c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 70,350 bushels; exports, 1,157 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | ..... | ....@.... | 59½ |
| May | 1,025,000 | 60¼@60 1-16 | 60⅛ |
| June | 30,000 | 60¼@60½ | 60¼ |
| July | 1,075,000 | 60 3-16@61⅛ | 60¼ |
| August | 80,000 | 60⅝@61⅜ | 60⅝ |
| September | 180,000 | 60¾@61⅝ | 60¾ |
| December | 210,000 | 62 15-16@63¾ | 63 |
| Total | 2,600,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | 480,000 | 51 3-16@51 13-16 | 51¼ |
| July | 270,000 | 50¾@50⅝ | 50½ |
| September | 90,000 | 50¾@51¼ | 50¾ |
| Total | 840,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | ..... | ....@.... | 33⅝ |
| April | ..... | ....@.... | 33⅝ |
| May | 210,000 | 33¼@33½ | 33¼ |
| July | ..... | ....@.... | 33½ |
| No. 2 White— | | | |
| March | 100,000 | 36¾@37 | 36¾ |
| April | 25,000 | 36⅞@36⅞ | 36⅝ |
| Total | 335,000 | | |

FLOUR—The demand was light, owing to the weakness in wheat, but prices remained unchanged....Sales, 22,300 bbls, including 1,750 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$2.90; 600 bbls Winter patents at $2.75@$3; 500 sacks Winter No. 1 at $2.25; 4,250 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.75; 300 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.25; 1,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.80; 2,400 bbls City Mill patents, 9,250 bbls do, clear; 450 bbls do, No. 2, and 1,575 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 10,035 bbls and 18,204 sacks; exports, 4,647 bbls and 16,384 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 29,474 sacks.

WINTER.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | @.... | $2.00@$2.10 |
| Supers | $1.95@$2.00 | 2.15@ 2.20 |
| No. 2 | 2.00@ 2.05 | 2.30@ 2.35 |
| No. 1 | 2.20@ 2.30 | 2.40@ 2.50 |
| Clears | 2.20@ 2.30 | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Straights | 2.50@ 2.65 | 2.75@ 2.90 |
| White wheat str'ts | ....@.... | 2.75@ 3.00 |
| Patents | 2.60@ 2.70 | 2.75@ 3.10 |
| Special brands | 2.90@ 3.10 | 3.10@ 3.25 |
| Kansas patents | 3.00@ 3.15 | 3.20@ 3.40 |
| Kansas straights | 2.70@ 2.90 | 2.90@ 3.20 |
| City patents | ....@.... | 4.00@ 4.10 |
| City clears | ....@.... | 3.35@ 3.40 |
| City No. 2 | ....@.... | ....@ 2.55 |
| City supers | ....@.... | ....@ 2.35 |
| City fine | ....@.... | ....@ 2.25 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | $1.90@$2.00 | ....@ .... |
| Supers | Nominal. | $2.25@ .... |
| No. 2 | Nominal. | 2.35@ .... |
| No. 1 | 2.10@ 2.30 | 2.40@$2.70 |
| Clears | 2.40@ 2.90 | 2.70@ 2.90 |
| Straights | 3.00@ 3.10 | 3.10@ 3.35 |
| Patents | 3.25@ 3.40 | 3.35@ 3.60 |
| Special brands | 3.40@ 3.50 | 3.65@ 4.10 |

RYE FLOUR—Scarce and firm; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.10@$3.25; fancy, $3.30@$3.40.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.70@$1.75 for spot; 62@65c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½@90c; coarse meal, 99c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull but steady. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover there are moderate jobbing demands, with prices about steady. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

## OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market here is not settled to firmness. It is called steady, but there is a good deal of trouble in providing a sale, even for moderate quantities. The situation, however, does not look as though it would change further in the buyers' favor. The West is coming up in buying interest at the South. It has advanced its bidding ⅛c on recent inside figures, and for a round lot has done even better than that, while intimating that it wants supplies more freely. The compound lard business at the West holds along to a fair degree of activity and prompts the increasing interest in oil, of which accumulations there are being steadily reduced. Most of the new trades with the West are as yet of a few tank lots. The South disregards the tame business in New-York, with its comparatively easy prices, and holds with marked confidence, while finding rather better outlets for its productions to other sources. Some off-grade yellow that had been held here was on, instructions from the mills, held off the market, while for small lots of this good off-grade yellow 25c was the best bid and 25½c asked; yet for no lot of 500 bbls 25¼c was bid. Prime yellow was on offer at 26c, and sold at that for export, while 25¼c was the best general bid, with a sale at 25¾c. Crude, in barrels, of prime quality is scarce here, and, as the season is advancing, the prompt supply is said to be very material of that grade. Sales are 400 bbls prime yellow at 26c, and 400 bbls do at 25½c; white is offered at 29c. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon at 5.12½c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair demand, city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is strong; quoted at 54c.

### Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—Oil opened at 113; highest, 113¼; lowest, 112; closed, 112½.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was more confident bidding from the packers, and prices were sent up substantially and closed firm. The export demands were moderate at the West and quiet here. The week's hog packing was 305,000 head; same time last year, 235,000 head. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 22,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—The market was slow, but with a firm tone, where there was an advance of 7 to 10 points, better prices were held here. There was absence of business. Cash was quoted at 7@7.05c, nominal. City steam was held at 6.75c, with 6.62½c bid; sales of 125 tcs. Options—No sales; March closed at 7.05c, nominal; May at 7.15c, nominal. Refined continues slow; Continent at 7.40c; South American at 7.75c; compound lard is rather quiet here, with 5.37½@5.50c quoted. At the West prices went up 10 points, eased off 5 points, only to recover to close to the best figures; March closed at 6.72c; May at 6.80@6.85c, closing at 6.82@6.85c; July at 6.95@7c, closing at 6.97c bid; September at 7.10@7.12½c, closing at 7.12c, nominal.

PORK—There was a more active demand from exporters, with 400 bbls taken up, and at firmer prices. The West was under better control of packers, and under their demands prices were advanced 28 points, closing 8 points off the best prices; March closed at $11.77; May was sold at $11.82½@$11.95, closing at $11.92; July at $11.95@$12.07, closing at $12.07. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13@$13.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.50.

BACON—Was in freer demand, and the short rib dealings were at 15 points advance, with, at the West, March closing at 5.85c; May was 5.80@5.90c, closing at 5.90c; July at 5.95@6.07½c, closing at 6.07½@ 6.10c; September at 6.12½@6.22½c, closing at 6.22c bid.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are held stronger, and meet with more attention. City meats are strong in price, with better demands; sales of 8,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 6¾c; 15 bxs clear bellies at 6¾c; city-pickled hams, 8¼@9c; shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6¼c bid and 6¾c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c bid. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c; fresh bellies, 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

BEEF—The trading was moderate, but prices generally were firmly held. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50 @$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are strong at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady in price and in fair demand. Receipts at the West, 45,507 head; same time last year, 41,804 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; active; 5c higher; $4.30@$4.80; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,473 head; active; $4@ $4.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,336 head; steady; $4.20@$4.65. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; opened 5c higher; $4.20@$4.60. Pittsburg—Steady. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady to strong; $4.30 @$4.52½. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.00@$4.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $4.40@$4.75. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The city melters are sold up for the week outside of one lot of 100 hhds, and this is under refusal at the close at 4⅝c. The feeling yesterday was even stronger on small offerings of city, while there was steady inquiry. The buying is not as quick of the country lots, and these are at somewhat irregular prices, as offered mainly in a small way; the range is 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality, with 75,000 lb taken up. The West keeps at a strong line of prices.

STEARINE—For oleo stearine 8¼c would be paid, while 9c is asked; the offerings are small. Chicago is held at 9c. Sales of 50 tons foreign, to arrive, at 7¾c, in bond. In lard stearine there was no business, while prices were nominal, and city quoted at 8¾@9c. Of oleo oil a sale of 250 tcs Harrison at Rotterdam at 45 florins.

## COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and unsettled, with local traders doing the bulk of the business, and prices at the close showing a decline of 6@8 points, and a weak market. Liverpool was easy and ½@1½ points lower, while receipts at the ports continued free. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 40 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Gulf | 6⅝ |
| Middling uplands | 6⅞ |

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair | 1¼c on |
| Middling fair | ⅛c on |
| Strict low middling | 3-16c off |
| Low middling | 7-16c off |
| Strict good ordinary | 13-16c off |
| Strict good middling | ⅛c on |
| Good middling | 5-16c on |
| Good ordinary | 1½c off |
| Good middling tinged | Even |
| Strict middling stained | 7-32c off |
| Middling stained | 7-16c off |

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| | To-day's Closing Prices. | Extremes—High- est. | Low- est. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 6.20@6.21 | 6.25 | 6.19 | 600 |
| April | 6.24@6.25 | 6.26 | 6.18 | 1,800 |
| May | 6.24@6.25 | 6.31 | 6.22 | 39,400 |
| June | 6.22@6.23 | 6.30 | 6.20 | 60,500 |
| July | 6.24@6.26 | 6.32 | 6.24 | 15,500 |
| August | 6.27@6.28 | 6.35 | 6.26 | 102,100 |
| September | 6.30@6.31 | 6.31 | 6.28 | 10,400 |
| October | 6.34@6.35 | 6.41 | 6.32 | 14,100 |
| November | 6.38@6.39 | 6.45 | 6.38 | 3,000 |
| December | 6.43@6.44 | 6.50 | 6.41 | 6,000 |
| January | 6.47@6.49 | .. | .. | .... |
| Total | | | | 282,400 |

COTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

| | S. | S.&M. | T. | W. | T. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 1394 | 1805 | 2108 | 1612 | 3230 | .. |
| New-Orleans | 3824 | 12640 | 7282 | 6850 | 7092 | .. |
| Mobile | 1092 | 1960 | 66 | 1089 | 11 | .. |
| Savannah | 811 | 1061 | 8809 | 2859 | 2280 | .. |
| Charleston | 376 | 911 | 692 | 880 | 376 | .. |
| Wilmington | 080 | 400 | 611 | 826 | 197 | .. |
| Norfork | 1726 | 1687 | 1027 | 2180 | 1076 | .. |
| Baltimore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New-York | 700 | 900 | 1216 | 600 | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 807 | 1018 | 910 | 979 | 805 | .. |
| Philadelphia | 302 | 301 | 1124 | 597 | .. | .. |
| West Point | 1010 | 398 | 1891 | 100 | 467 | .. |
| Newport News | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brunswick | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Port Royal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Velasco, Texas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 12772 | 23028 | 20845 | 17402 | 16191 | .. |
| This day last week | 16145 | 28597 | 24275 | 23929 | 18558 | 18477 |
| This day last year | 6717 | 10799 | 10801 | 7384 | 5393 | 6542 |

## COFFEE.

Contracts were more active, and closed steady at unchanged prices to 20 points advance, with Europe and the local trade buying rather freely. Havre was firm at ½@ ¾f advance, and Hamburg steady at ½@¾ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15¾c for No. 8. Sales, 650 bags low-grade Santos, on private terms; 2,000 bags Santos No. 6 at 16¾c, cost and freight; 2,600 bags unwashed Caracas, 300 bags Maracaibo, and 200 bags Savanilla, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 750 bags at 15.35c; May, 1,250 bags at 14.85c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.65c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.50c; total, 4,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 1,000 bags at 15.35c, 750 bags at 15.30c, 250 bags at 15.35c, 250 bags at 15.30c, and 750 bags at 15.35c; May, 1,250 bags at 14.90c and 500 bags at 14.95c; September, 2,000 bags at 14.70c and 2,000 bags at 14.75c; December, 250 bags at 14.50c and 2,250 bags at 14.55c; total, 11,250 bags. Exchanges—250 bags May exchanged for 250 bags June, even; 15 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September. Total for day, 16,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-day. | Same Time Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| January | ..@.. | ..@.. |
| February | ..@.. | ..@.. |
| March | 15.30@15.35 | 16.50@16.60 |
| April | 15.05@15.15 | 16.15@

firm, only a few odd sales of butchers' lots. Hogs—Receipts for the last 24 hours, 4,100 head; total for week thus far, 48,900 head; for same time last week, 38,800 head; consigned through, 1,100 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 3,050 head; market opened active and strong; closed strong and firm; Yorkers, $4.70@$4.75; pigs, $4.65@$4.70; mediums, $4.80@$4.85; prime heavy, $4.90@$4.95; roughs, $4@$4.30; stags, $3.50@$4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the last 24 hours, 4,500 head; total for week thus far, 40,380 head; for same time last week, 33,640 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 4,100 head; market opened strong for sheep, steady for lambs; closed steady, with about all sold; prime lambs, $5.75@$5.90; good, $5.25@$5.70; common to fair, $4.75@$5; good sheep, $4.75@$5; common to fair, $3.50@$4.50; export wethers, $4.75@$5.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,397 head; market active and prices firm to 10c higher; native steers, $4.40; cows, $1.50@$3.05; Texas steers, $3.50@$4.60. Hogs—Receipts, 4,083 head; choice heavy were very scarce; the market ruled active and strong, Tuesday's decline being fully recovered; bulk of sales, $4.40@$4.55; good 230 to 260 average sold at $4.60; fair to good mixed lots, $4.35@$4.50; common to fair light, $4.10@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 100 head; market strong and higher; native mixed, $3.35@$4.45; Arkansas mixed, $3.50.

EAST IBERTY, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts light; prime, $5.25@$5.50; good butchers', $4@$4.50; rough fat, $3.25@$4; fair light steers, $3.30@$3.60. Hogs—Receipts light; Philadelphias, $4.80@$4.90; best mixed, $4.70@$4.75; best Yorkers, $4.60@$4.70; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $4.40@$4.55. Sheep —Receipts light; export wethers, $5.15@$5.25; extra, $4.80@$5; good, $4.25@$4.65; fair, $3@$3.80; common, $1.50@$2; best lambs, $5.60@$6; good lambs, $5@$5.50; common to fair lambs, $2.50@$4.50.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000 head; market strong; common to extra steers, $4.10@$6.50, stockers and feeders, $2.60@$4.50, cows and bulls, $1.75@$4.75; calves, $2.50@$5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 25,000 head; market strong; heavy, $4.40@$4.70; common to choice, mixed, $4.35@$4.65; choice assorted, $4.50@$4.60, light, $4.35@$4.50; pigs, $3.75@$4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000 head; market firm; inferior to choice, $2.75@$5; lambs, $3.75@$6.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 21.—5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of turpentine, 23s per cwt; Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s per quarter; March shipment, via Cape, 34s 3d. Sugar, 10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@8s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar —March, 9s 5¼d; August, 9s 10½d.

The offerings in the wool sales to-day were 11,997 bales. The bidding was spirited and especially good for crossbreds, for which there was a keen demand on the part of German buyers. This caused a distinct hardening of prices, which were often from ¼d to 1¼d dearer as compared with the last meeting. Fine greasy scoured wools and merinos greases sold readily. German buyers were also active in absorbing a large part of the halfbreds. The French purchasers took merinos principally, and the crossbreds were chiefly taken by German buyers and the Yorkshire trade. The sales and the prices realized were: New-South Wales —2,100 bales; scoured, 5½d@1s 2d; do, locks, 4@9½d; greasy, 4@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@7¼d. Queensland—1,300 bales; scoured, 7¼@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 7¼@1s; greasy, 4¾@7¼d; do, locks and pieces, 6½d. Victoria—1,200 bales; scoured, 3d@1s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 2¼@6¾d. South Australia—1,500 bales; scoured, 1s@1s 1½d; greasy, 4@7¼d; do, locks and pieces, 5¼@6½d. West Australia—100 bales; scoured, 8d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 9½d; greasy, 5d@6¾d; do, locks and pieces, 3½d. New-Zealand—5,100 bales; scoured, 6¼d@1s ½d; do, locks and pieces, 6¼d@1s 1d; greasy, 4½@10d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—400 bales; scoured, 9½@10½d; greasy, 5¼@8d. At the sale of wooled sheepskins held to-day, 2,840 bales were offered, and most of them were sold. There was a good demand at higher figures all around, long merinos advanced ¼@½d, short merinos, ⅛@¼d, and coarse crossbreds about ¼d. Heavy inferior scored the greatest advance. The transactions in detail and the prices obtained follow: New-South Wales—300 bales; combing and clothing, 1¼@5¼d; pieces and damaged, 1½@ 1¾d. Queensland—200 bales; combing and clothing, 2@4¾d. Victoria—400 bales; combing and clothing, 2¾@5d. South Australia —100 bales; combing and clothing, 1½@ 5¾d; pieces and damaged, 1@3¾d. West Australia—100 bales; combing and clothing, 1½@4¾d; pieces and damaged, 2¼d. Tasmania—100 bales; combing and clothing, 3¾ @6d; pieces and damaged, 3¼d. New-Zealand—400 bales; combing and clothing, 2@ 6¼d; pieces and damaged, 3@3¾d. Punta Arenas—100 bales; combing and clothing, 3@6d; pieces and damaged, 2@3¼d.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—3:45 P. M.—Beef Extra India mess firm at 70s; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 56s 3d; do, medium, firm at 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 48s 6d; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 32s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 32s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 31s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 31s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 28s 6d. Cheese—American finest white steady at 49s 6d; do colored steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city nominal, steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 16s 9d. Spirits of turpentine strong at steady at 49s 6d bid; do, colored, 23s 6d. Rosin—Common, stock exhausted. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 34s 8d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 4s 9d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 2½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 6s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot steady at 4s 3¼d; March dull at 4s 3d; April dull at 4s 2¾d; May dull at 4s 3¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed easy; American—Middling, low middling clause, March delivery, 3 17-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 17-16d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 17-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 18-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 19-64@3 20-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 20-64@3 21-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 21-64 @3 22-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 23-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 24-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 25-64@3 26-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 27-64d, sellers.

HAVANA, March 21.—Markets unchanged.

### COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 21.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 13-16c; low middling, 5 7-16c; good ordinary, 5 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,220 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,858 bales; sales, 2,900 bales; stock, 99,628 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 15-16c; low middling, 5¾c; good ordinary, 5¼c; net and gross receipts, 2,280 bales; exports, coastwise, 917 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 69,053 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 6⅝c; middling, 5¾c; low middling, 5½c; good ordinary, 5 3-16c; net receipts, 7,092 bales; gross, 7,432 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,400 bales; France, 9,253 bales; Continent, 10,018 bales; coastwise, 4,251 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 361,089 bales.

### *BUSINESS TROUBLES.*

—Charles G. F. Wahle was appointed temporary receiver yesterday for Charles Caspar & Co., a corporation which deals in general merchandise, clothing, dry goods, notions, jewelry, &c., at 52 University Place, on the application of Samuel Stodola, Secretary and Treasurer, and Hattie Stodola, a stockholder. Solomon Robinson, the President, refused to join in the petition for a receiver. The liabilities are about $20,000, distributed among 160 creditors. There is $682 due to employes for wages. The assets consist of stock worth about $4,000, and interest in fire insurance policies for $7,000, pledged to secure a loan of $1,500.

—Walter W. Brett, in behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Montauk Iron Works, has brought an action in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the concern and the appointment of a receiver of the works. He claims that the concern is not able to meet its liabilities. Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed Thomas M. Wyatt referee to take testimony as to the alleged insolvency.

—Deputy Sheriff Heimberger took charge yesterday of the place of business of the firm of M. Michaelis & Co., which manufactures children's cloaks at 442 Broadway, on executions for $2,245, in favor of J. Galt Smith & Co. for $1,873, and G. & J. Rosenthal for $372.

—Adam E. Muller and Anna Emma Muller, composing the hotel, saloon, and restaurant firm of Adam E. Muller & Co. of 266 and 268 Grand Street, made an assignment yesterday to Stacey Wilson, giving a preference to George W. Godward for $1,500.

—Judgment for $4,355 was entered yesterday against the Unionville Water Works Company, in favor of James L. Smith, on two notes made by the company to the order of William M. Smith.

—Jarvis H. Miller has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William H. E. Rechenberg, truckman, of 527 West Thirty-eigth Street, on the application of Fiss & Doerr.

—The dry goods house of Lockhart, Staley & Willard, Columbus, Ohio, is in the hands of George W. D. Right as receiver. Assets are $60,000 and liabilities $54,000.

—Joseph R. Wilt, a contractor of Bethlehem, Penn., has assigned; liabilities $28,000; assets, $20,000.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

*DETAILS OF SOME SALES MADE BY THE BROKERS.*

### Down-town Property Included in the List—A Murray Hill Dwelling Sold at Auction.

Mr. George R. Read has sold, for the Arnold and Sturges estates, to John N. A. Griswold, at $150,000, the property at 125 and 127 Front Street, 65 and 66 South Street, and 97 and 99 Pine Street, all connecting. The plot measures 47.2 on Front Street by 228 feet to South Street by 48.3 by 229.1, the Pine Street portion measuring, in addition, 44.4 by 41.5 by 44.4 by 41. Four and five story brick and stone buildings are on the plot. The property was put up at auction on March 5, but was withdrawn.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for Livingston & Dunn, to a Mrs. Fellows, the four-story dwelling, 344 West Eighty-eighth Street, 21 by 58 by 100, at about $38,000. Messrs. Livingston & Dunn have also sold at about the same price the similar dwelling 338 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Mr. I. D. Rittenberg has sold, for Isaac Brinn, to S. Epstein, at $35,000, the property at 16 Baxter Street, 25 by 116, with front and rear brick buildings.

Mr. W. A. Perry is the purchaser of the lot on the north side of Fifty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, hitherto reported sold at $60,000.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold at private contract, for George F. Johnson, the plot of vacant land, 92 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, commencing 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, to Messrs. Jung & Monr, on private terms. The property will be immediately improved by the erection of five-story flats.

Mr. Adolph Schwab has sold to E. B. Van Winkle, the four-story dwelling, 115 East Seventieth Street, 15.3 by 65 by 100.

At auction in the Exchange Room, in Liberty Street, Mr. George R. Read sold yesterday, to William M. Martin, at $60,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 25 Park Avenue, east side, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, 24.8½ by 50 by 80.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Frederick Schuler, at $15,250, the leasehold of 21 East Fourteenth Street, four-story and basement brick building, 25 by 50 by 100.3. To Willia A. Martin he sold, at $29,700, the three-story brick dwellings 165 to 169 West Fourth Street, each 21 by about 71. The northeast corner of Irving Place and Eighteenth Street, 27 by 106.8, was withdrawn on a bid of $62,500.

In the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to Herman Wronkow, the three-four-story brownstone dwellings, 47 53, and 55 Prospect Place, east side, north of Forty-second Street, each 16.8 by 83, at $6,700, $6,800, and $6,800 respectively.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, at auction, to Jacob Kottek, at $15,525, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 1,849 Madison Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, 16 by 55. Mr. P. Rohaleid at $14,250, they sold the similar dwelling, 74 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, between Madison and Park Avenues, 16.8 by 100.11.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $5,500, to Francis Bacon, as executor, plaintiff, the property on the south side of East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 112.62 feet east of Willis Avenue, 13.63 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to G. W. Lederer, at $17,500, the three-story brick and stone dwelling, at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, to Bertha Smith, at $31,370, the lots 100, 101, 216, at 217 and 223 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to Norah Harr, at $6,200, the two-story and basement frame dwelling, 692 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100.

To-day's auction sales, to take place at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Austen G. Fox, referee, 111 Chrystie Street, west side, between Grand and Broome Streets, 25 by 100, with three-story brick and frame dwelling in front and three-story brick building in rear; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 175 feet east of the Boulevard.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter L. Halpin, referee, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 125.1¼ feet east of Mott Avenue, 25 by 109, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,930.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 510 East Seventeenth Street, five-story brick flat, by Michael Green of 510 East Seventeenth Street; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 76 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, one-story frame shed, by George Storminger of 539 Courtlandt Avenue; cost, $100.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Jennings Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Catharine Baird of 1,502 Avenue A; cost, $3,500.

Mott Avenue, east side, 381 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Josephine Hunter of 2424 Second Avenue; cost, $36,000.

Andrews Place, north side, 75 feet west of Grand Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, by Grosvenor & Furlong of 228 West Ninety-sixth Street; cost, $4,000.

Madison Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, two five-story brick flats, by John Frame of 216 East Seventieth Street; cost, $36,000.

Madison Avenue, east side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, five-story brick flat, by John Frame; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, eleven three-story and basement brick dwellings, by George W. Eggers of 692 West End Avenue; cost $154,000.

No. 209 Greenwich Street, by Samuel W. Lederer, alterations to four-story and basement brick store and lofts; cost, $3,000.

No. 14 Duane Street, by Patrick Divver, alterations to five-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 230 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Mary L. Ritter, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 350 West Forty-fourth Street, by Adelbert Hubert, alterations to three-story brick factory and storage; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 5 and 7 Franklin Street, by American News Company, alterations to three-story brick stable; cost, $175.

### BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. J. O. Carpenter has bought the Sage mansion at the southwest corner of St. Mark's and Brooklyn Avenues, the grounds having a frontage of over 500 feet. He also recently purchased the Dean Sage mansion at the northeast corner of the same avenues, and the Henry W. Sage property on St. Mark's Avenue. These purchases are said to represent an investment of over $300,000.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, to Bernhard Wolf, at $7,675, a plot about 100 feet square on the west side of Wyona Street, 86.11½ feet north of Atlantic Avenue. To Christian H. Muller, plaintiff, at $2,400, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 126 Covert Street, 18 by 100. To Henry Rocker, plaintiff, at $2,356.73, he hold the two-story frame dwelling 108 Linwood Street, 25 by 100. To Alexander A. Forman, defendant, at $14,605, he sold the four-story brick flat 35 Marion Street, 33.4 by 100.

Mr. William Cole sold, to George R. Haydock, plaintiff, at $6,350, the two three-story frame dwellings 1,533 and 1,535 Dean Street, 40 by 107.2½.

The William P. Rice Company sold, to James Spencer, at $7,700, the three-story brick dwelling 131 Willoughby Avenue, 20 by 86.10.

Mr. Louis J. Somerville, as referee, sold, to William H. Van Den Burg, plaintiff, at $2,550, the two-story frame dwelling 865 Gates Avenue, 25 by 100.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 21.

123D ST, 130 East; John P. Agnew and wife to Louis Katz.....$21,875

148TH ST, n s 243 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; D. McLean Shaw, referee, to Edwin F. Raynor..... 12,875

148TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; same to same.. 13,850

148TH ST, n s, 207.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; same to same. 1,580

56TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Edward D. Randolph and another, trustees, to Emma C. Perry. 60,000

SOUTH ST, 88 and 89; Nina Van R. Vall and others, executors, &c., of Cornelia Van Rensselaer, to Nina Van R. Vall and others..... 1

WALL ST, 65; Anna Ver Planck Clapp to Adele de Talleyrand Perigord, Duchess de Dino..... 1

72D ST, 18 East; Jacob H. Schiff and wife to Frieda S. Warburg..... 1

29TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Dengler to Sarah Cornell..... 1

MACOMB'S DAM to Fordham Corners Road, n w s, at junction of lands of William Archer and Emeline H. Johnson, 945± irregular, except lots 1 to 6, 15 to 24, and 29 to 31; Augusta E. Breese to James L. Breese..... 1

LOTS 1 to 4 and 67 and 68, map of lands of Morris Stebbins, Morrisania and West Farms; Alice Hallett and husband to William W. Strouse..... 1

97TH ST, 149 West; John B. Smith and wife to Theodore Von Ganther. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 123d St, 101x100, also n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 123d St, 201.10 to 124th St x100; Margaret Crawford to Francis Crawford..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 96th St, 101x100; James F. Vandewater and others to Vandewater to George A. Stimpson..... 1

131ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Thomas J. Larkin to Thomas Keitel..... 7,000

WILLIS AV, 216 and 218; Simon Adler and others to William C. Oesting..... 1

151ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50x118.5; Catharine Loehr to Margaret Geisler..... 1

162D ST, s w s, 65 ft s of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Charlotte R. Hanlon to Jacob D. Blume..... 5,000

UNION AV, e s, 175 ft n of 152d or Kelly St, 50x95; Patrick T. Brady and wife to Alexander MacDonald

TAYLER AV, n w s, 25 ft n e of Clay Av, 25x100; Benjamin A. Jackson to Charles B. Heckert..... 700

INWOOD AV, w s, Lot 355, map of Inwood; Henry Sheppard and wife to Charlton W. Crane..... 1

BAUDAIN PL, s w corner of Samuel St, 152.11x irregular; Isaac N. Hebberd and wife to Ellen M. Chambers..... 12,000

TREMONT AV, n s, 44 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x95; William J. Reynolds and wife to Anton Zikmund and wife..... 2,300

42D ST, s s, 341.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Charles V. Stehlin and wife to Joseph Schwenk, ½ part.. 4,500

SAME PROPERTY; the executors, &c., of Joseph Stehlin to same.... 4,500

96TH ST, s s, 74.5 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x100.8; the John Kress Brewing Company to Henry Gunther..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x95; William H. Flitner to Terence F. Maguire..... 6,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,991 and 1,903, and 145 to 149 East 121st St; George H. Werfelman and wife to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 100

124TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; John F. Steeves and wife to Bradley L. Eaton..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 70.5x58.7x60x95.5; Nathan J. Newitter; same to William Duncan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft s of 113th St, 35.2x40.2x30x58.7; William D. Duncan to Eugene C. Potter... 7,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 70.5x58.7x60x95.5; same to same..... 33,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft s of 113th St, 35.2x40.2x30x58.7; the executors of Emanuel Knight to William C. Duncan..... 5,000

COENTIES SLIP, 13 and 15; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Elizabeth H. Valentine..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 70.5x58.7x60x95.5; Charles Schultz to Nathan J. Newitter..... 1

FRANKLIN ST, 85; W. Bourke Cockran and Jenny P. and John J. Mack and Arthur K. Mack, all title..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 40 ft e of 9th Av, 40x 75.5; Alexis D. Caldwell to Artemus S. Cady..... 70,000

77TH ST, 312 West; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Frances B. Dickinson..... 1

91ST ST, 110 West; John Livingston and wife to John J. Williamson.... 25,000

46TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 3d Av, 16x 100.5; John G. Williamson and wife to John Livingston..... 17,800

86TH ST, 140 East; John V. Hecker and wife to Bendet Isaacs..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 226; Jacob Herman to Louis Aaron..... 1

BOWERY, w s, Lots 882 and 883, map of W. Bayard's farm, 50x100; Cornelia G. Hayes to John C. Hays.. gift

34TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Jacqueline W. Peck to Mary L. Reitmeyer..... 1

35TH ST, 400 and 402 West; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to George H. and Diedrich Werfelman..... 100

20TH ST, n s, 181.8 ft w of 1st Av, 15.4x92; Louis Smadbeck and wife to Hannah Epstein..... 8,000

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25 x98.9; Caroline Oppenelmer to Nicholas Serf..... 23,250

### Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Louis, and wife to S. H. Lavelle and another; n s of Rivington St, 86 ft e of Pitt St, installments..... $1,000

BALDWIN, Mary E., and another to Maud Van B. Holme; w s of Valentine Av, 308.5 ft s of Central Bridge Road, 1 year..... 4,000

BUEK, Cherles, and wife to J. M. Wentz; n w corner of Manhattan Av and 102d St, 1 year..... 41,000

BANKS, David S., to E. L. Keyes; n s of 157th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, demand..... 2,458

BLUME, Jacob D., to Charlotte R. Hanlon; s s of 162d St, 65 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 4,000

CORNELL, James L., to J. H. Brown; w s of 11th Av, 50.5 ft s of 43d St, 3 years..... 7,000

CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to Mary E. Andrews, as trustee; e s of Madison Av, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 5 years..... 15,000

COHEN, Heyman, and wife to N. A. Chedsey; 51 Hester St, 1 year..... 2,000

SAME to Joseph Stickney; same property, 5 years..... 15,000

CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to New-Jersey Agency Company; s e corner of Madison Av and 115th St, 5 years..... 2,500

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 123d St, 5 years.. 20,000

CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to Henry S. Leavitt and others; e s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, (two mortgages,) demand..... 26,000

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to I. N. Hebberd; s w corner of Madison Av and Talmadge St, 1 year..... 11,800

SAME to same; w s of Madison Av, 102.6 ft s of Talmadge St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 7,800

DUNCAN, William D., to Nathan J. Newitter; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 113th St, 1 year..... 8,700

SAME to Sarah M. Knight and another, executors; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 80 ft s of 113th St, 1 year.

FITNEN, William H., to Charlotte B. Logan; e s of 1st Av, 100.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year..... 4,000

FLEGENHEIMER, Henry, and wife to Louis M. Rosenthal; w corner of Eagle and Westchester Avs, 3 years 5,000

HAYS, John G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; w s of Bowery, 28 ft s of Prince St, 2 years..... 50,000

HAIGH, Hartley, and wife to Sidney D. Ripley; n s of 156th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 34,000

HECKERT, Charles F., to Martin Czajkowski and another; n w s of Taylor Av, 25 ft n e of Clay Av, 3 years..... 350

JUDSON, Isabella F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n e corner of Lexington Av and 21st St, 1 year..... 5,000

KAEMMERER, Henry, and wife to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s s of 70th St, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

KATZ, Louis, and wife to Julia Tussbaum; 130 East 123d St, 3 years.. 3,000

LANG, Edward F., to Adam Gander; n s of 8th St, 158 ft e of Broadway, lease..... 2,000

LYNN, George, and wife to J. D. Butler; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 124.1 ft n of 145th St, demand.... 10,000

MAHLER, Helena, and another to Julia A. Winsor; s s of 179th St, 102 ft e of Burnside Av, 1 year..... 1,500

McQUADE, Matthew, to John F. Steeves; s e corner of Emerson and Cooper Sts, 1 year..... 400

McNIECE, Alexander, and wife to John Morrison and another; s w corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, demand..... 4,050

LIENER, Ellen, to Minna Levind; s s of 104th St, 106.8 ft w of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 8,000

LA MAIDA, Carlo, to Henry De F. Weekes; e s of 1st Av, 19.11 ft s of 114th St, 1 year..... 4,000

MAGUIRE, Terence F., to W. H. Flitner; e s of 1st Av, 100.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year, (two mortgages). 1,500

MACDONALD, Alexander, to Patrick T. Brady; e s of Union Av, 200 ft n of Kelly St, 1 year..... 1,000

PIER, Gordon, to William J. Cruger; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to Manhattan Investment and Construction Company; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, demand.... 25,000

PIEPER, Augusta, to John F. Steeves; n w corner of Prospect Av and Spring St, note..... 116

REITMEYER, Mary L., to J. W. Peck; s s of 34th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years..... 8,000

REILLY, Ann, and another, to Newman Cowen; n e corner of 136th St and 3d Av, 2 years..... 3,500

RUNK, Abby, to United States Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s e s of Webster Av, 75 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, 1 year... 8,500

SCHROEDER, Louisa R., to Charles D. Dickey; 130 East 17th St, demand..... 5,000

SCHWENK, Joseph, to Caroline Stehlin and others; s s of 42d St, 341.8 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 3,250

SMOLINSKY, Bertha, and another to Samuel D. Rosenfeld, trustee; w s of Sheriff St, 99 ft n of Grand St, demand..... 540

SCHWENK, Joseph, to Charles V. Stehlin; s s of 42d St, 341.8 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 3,250

VAN WINKLE, Elizabeth S., and another to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 1,164 Broadway, 3 years..... 100,000

VAN GAUTHER, Theodore, and wife to Gilbert A. Robertson Home and others; n s of 97th St, 366 ft e of 10th Av, and other property, 3 years..... 31,000

VALENTINE, Elizabeth H., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 13 and 15 Coenties Slip, 1 year..... 8,000

WOLF, Isaac, and another to Maria Kantorowiz; n s of Rutgers Place, 52.6 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year..... 2,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BURKE, Elizabeth W., to J. H. Schiff..... $2,525

BONNARD, Sarah F., guardian, to J. W. Hawes..... 6,075

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSOCIATION of the United States to C. R. Romaine..... 9,000

FLITNER, William H., to Mary McManus..... 500

KEERL, Eversfield F., executor, to F. G. King..... 1

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Solomon Bachrach..... 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to P. S. Miller and another, two..... 15,000

NEWITTER, Nathan J., to Charles Shultz..... 1

O'BRIEN, Trelove E., executor, to Elizabeth Walker..... 30,000

POLLOCK, Julius, to J. H. Kellogg and others..... 1

POWELL, Sarah H., to William H. Powell, trustee..... 7,192

STEELE, Sarah J., to Henry Korn.. 5,000

SCHULT, Diederich H., executor, to George Seeman..... 5,143

THOMSON, William, and another, executors, to William Thomson.... 26,000

ZORN, Frances, to Payson Merrill.. 3,000

### Recorded Leases.

GALANTE, Domenico, and another to Martino Lordi; store; 34 Laight St, 5 years..... $300

DECKER, Sarah J., to John Otton; 166 7th Av, 4 years..... 1,500

JEFFREY, Mary, to Robert Batzdorf; 174 3d Av, stable, 5 years..... 900

BUCHSTAMM, Karolina, to Adolph Volter; store, 549 9th Av, 5 years. 1,500

LETZLER, Elise, to David Stern; store; 761 7th Av, 5 years..... 1,900

ZUCKER, Alfred J. R. E., to Van Horn & Ellison; 675 5th Av, 10 years.....5,000 to 6,000

GOTTHEIMER, Charlotte, to Fidelio Club; 110 and 112 East 59th St, 5 years..... 7,000

HERZOG, Louis, to Moses Sulzberger; 1,912 3d Av, 3 years..... 2,000

GOODWIN, Matilda E., executrix, &c., of Matilda E. Coddington to Harris & Nixon; store; 13 West 27th St, 3 years..... 4,000

ROEDER, Sabina, to Moritz Langenzen; store; 1,632 2d Av, 3 years..... 540

McGARRY, Lula P., to Daniel Houlihan; 2,307 8th Av, 8 years..... 3,600

SAUER, Anthony, to Berliner & Reinheimer; 1,674 1st Av, 1 year.. 1,200

SIEMS, John H., to Charles H. Taylor; store; 533 Greenwich St, 6 years .....780 to 840

### Lis Pendens.

133D ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av; John A. Brown against Daniel J. Sullivan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON ST, 310; Della Garry, executrix, against Daniel J. Garry, (partition.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 132d St, 24.11 ft front; Francis A. Williams against Daniel J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

73D ST, 237 East; Department of Buildings against Rosalie Bowsky, (violation of building laws.)

INTERVALE AV, e s, 119 ft from Home St, 12.6 ft front; same against Anna M. Leary, (violation of building laws.)

VILLA AV, s w corner of Van Courtlandt Av; Robert Courtright against Frank P. Dursie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

68TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 50 ft front; Cecilia H. Pohle against Christine Behlmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Tremont Av; George C. Rowland against James G. Rowland, (action to recover possession.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

160TH ST, 424 to 430 West; Henry H. Melse against Edward Lewis, owner and contractor..... $302

BROOME ST, 387; Frederick Robinson against Domenico Galadino and M. Kennedy, owners; Fred Mustig, contractor..... 2,088

6TH AV, 945; American Laundry Machinery Company against R. W. Goldman, owner and contractor..... 650

60TH ST, 42 West; Robert J. Algie against Georgia French, owner; John French, contractor..... 38

SAME PROPERTY; same against same owner; R. D. Brown, contractor..... 455

MADISON AV, w s, 79.10 ft s of 128th St, 19.11 ft front; George C. Murphy against J. N. Smith, owner and contractor..... 25

PROSPECT AV, 728; Blohm & Ellerich against Sigmund Pels, owner; Edward Bissinger, contractor..... 67

DALY AV, e s, 278 ft n of Tremont Av, 86 ft front; Philip Wimmer against Walter Wilcox, owner; Henry Schopper, contractor..... 130

# REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

## City Real Estate for Sale.


**INSURE YOUR TITLE.**

N. Y. Herald, March 12, 1895.

**"MADE HOMELESS BY AN ERROR.**

**Judge Brown Decides Against Purchasers of Land in Mamaroneck.**

Owing to a copyist's error in recording the boundaries of a piece of land in Mamaroneck, owned by Hawley D. Clapp, about forty residents of that place find that they will have to pay a second time for the land they bought, and will also be obliged to give bonds for payment of rent for houses which they built.

This is the effect of a decision just rendered by Judge Brown, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. The property was purchased through a lawyer who guaranteed the deeds. He did not discover the mistake of the copyist when the land was transferred. He died recently in Canada, and it is said his death was due in a large measure to worriment over the consequences of the error. His estate is to be attached by the Mamaroneck citizens. The total amount involved reaches nearly $400,000."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

**ONLY TWO LEFT**

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

**E. KILPATRICK, Builder,**

50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT

**Geo. R. Read,**

**REAL ESTATE,**

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER

5th AV. AND 50th ST.—Superb full-size dwelling reduced to $65,000 to effect immediate sale; easy terms. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.


## Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.


FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,

for cash, or might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house,

2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn.